

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 19.

## MEAT SUPPLIES ARE LESS.

Official reports of livestock receipts at six chief centers for October show a continued decrease in supplies as compared to a year ago. At six centers in October cattle receipts were 20,000 head less than a year ago, hog marketing was 77,000 head less, and receipts of mutton were 365,000 head less. For the ten months of the year to November 1 receipts of cattle at six points were 700,000 head less than for the same time last year; hog receipts were 2,000,000 head less, and sheep and lamb marketing was 225,000 head below last year.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts at six centers for October is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	221,676	24,947	521,154	681,338
Kansas City.....	274,976	26,546	231,635	255,964
Omaha .....	124,148	*.....	102,765	526,005
St. Louis .....	139,502	*.....	236,982	49,414
St. Joseph .....	38,394	5,403	156,073	65,290
Sioux City .....	34,859	2,249	63,793	52,170
Total Oct., '14..	833,535	59,145	1,312,402	1,630,181
Total Oct., '13..	851,351	60,598	1,389,232	1,995,751

Receipts for the ten months were as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	1,904,466	326,768	5,181,792	4,638,359
Kansas City .....	1,438,491	100,638	1,680,435	1,729,745
Omaha .....	778,689	*.....	1,897,553	2,721,205
St. Louis .....	848,547	*.....	2,141,732	670,095
St. Joseph .....	244,454	25,429	1,290,097	723,239
Sioux City .....	289,362	16,675	1,027,936	285,697

T<sup>1</sup> 10 mos., '14..5,500,009 489,510 13,219,565 10,768,340  
T<sup>1</sup> 10 mos., '13..6,251,948 535,102 15,120,677 10,982,757

\*Calves not separately reported.

## PROVISION EXPORTS SHOW DECREASE.

The export trade year in provisions which ends November 1 shows a heavy decrease in exports of lard, pork and hog meats from the United States. Official figures for the 12 months show total exports of pork amounting to 22,725,600 lbs., which was nearly 2 million pounds less than for the previous twelve months. Exports of lard totaled 414,296,473 lbs., or 142,871,201 lbs. less than the year before. Exports of hog meats amounted to 316,306,500 lbs., or 39,484,374 lbs. less than for the previous twelve months.

## ITALY WANTS CORNED BEEF.

Conditions in Europe are opening new markets for American packinghouse products. The latest demand comes from Italy. At Genoa there is said to be a large demand for American corned beef. Information concerning this opportunity will be given upon application to The National Provisioner, New York.

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND MEAT TRADE Quarantine Interferes Temporarily with Packing Operations

Fear of spread of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle at the great livestock centers this week caused the closing of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, and the quarantining of six States—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York. Stock yards at East St. Louis, Buffalo and elsewhere have been quarantined, and further orders to close may be expected.

This action is taken as a precaution against the possible spread of the most dreaded of livestock diseases. It is a disease which has ravaged Europe and South America, but which has never made any headway in this country. The last outbreak here was in 1908, in Michigan, and it was quickly stamped out. This time it again made its first appearance in Michigan, spread to Indiana, and has now showed signs of spreading to other livestock centers.

As it is very contagious, both Federal and State authorities have deemed it best to shut off all possible chances of spreading by taking drastic measures. This is the first time in the 55 years' history of the Chicago livestock market that it has ever been closed. It is assumed that it will take about two weeks to thoroughly clean up the yards and obviate all further chance of spread of the disease through them.

## No Increase in Meat Prices.

The closing of the world's chief livestock market naturally has an effect on trade. But it is expected that packing plants at other Western centers not affected will be able to take care of the meat demand for the time being. Packinghouse authorities like F. E. White, of Armour & Company, state emphatically that they do not expect either the meat industry or meat prices to be affected seriously by the temporary suspension of business at Chicago.

While all shipments and receipts of animals will be stopped at the Chicago Yards, the quarantine does not affect in any way the shipment of dressed or other meats from Packingtown. There is enough livestock on hand to run the packinghouses for four days, which together with meats on the hook, etc., disposes of any noticeable shortage or excuse for advance in prices of meats. Packers announce that there will be no increases at wholesale.

## An Army of Experts in the Field.

The federal government has an army of experts in the field tracing up the outbreak

and stamping it out. Dr. R. A. Ramsay, chief of the field inspection service of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, is at the head of this force in person, and with him are dozens of the government's best inspectors and veterinaries. State livestock sanitary boards and inspection officials are co-operating closely, and it is expected that the drastic measures taken and planned will head off the outbreak.

The latest government statement from Washington says:

"New York and Maryland have now been added to the list of States from which shipments of livestock are prohibited because of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease within their borders. Cases of the disease have been found in the Buffalo, N. Y., stock yards, and one case at Hagerstown, Md. In addition, reports from the Chicago stock yards indicate that some 600 animals there are infected.

"The list of States now quarantined by federal authorities includes New York, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon interstate shipments from Ohio.

"This outbreak, which is the first in the United States since 1908, is regarded as the most serious of any that the United States has yet experienced. Not only has it already spread over an extensive area, but its virulence seems to be above the average. Vigorous measures will be necessary to stamp it out. The cost of suppressing the last outbreak in 1908 was estimated at \$299,112.10. In addition, the loss to dairy and stock raisers was heavy.

"Interstate shipments of cattle, sheep and swine are absolutely prohibited from the States now quarantined. Stock cannot even be moved from one infected State into another."

## Quarantine Extended Over States.

A previous statement issued by the Department of Agriculture had said:

"The quarantine of livestock on account of outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth disease has been extended to cover the entire area of the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon shipments of stock from Ohio.

"The provisions of this quarantine are practically the same as previously announced for a few counties in Michigan and Indiana. No cattle, sheep, or swine can be shipped from these States in interstate commerce, and all fodder and animal products of every sort which might possibly convey the disease must be thoroughly disinfected.

"One instance of foot-and-mouth disease has been found among the stock exhibited at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. In order to prevent the spread of the infection, the other animals are now guarded by sheets

saturated with disinfectants and inclosing the stalls, in much the same way as human patients are isolated in hospitals."

The present epidemic, it was said, originated in southern Michigan in August, but was not discovered until October 15. Department officials explained that the spread of the disease was wonderfully rapid. It is so highly contagious that cattle passing through pens and alleyways where infected livestock have preceded them, acquire the infection. Many federal inspectors are at work in Michigan, Indiana and in Illinois. More will be sent to Pennsylvania and Ohio. These men will make farm-to-farm inspections.

#### The West Is Not Affected.

While the country west of Chicago, the region which furnishes the greater part of our livestock supplies, is not affected, and the trade as a whole will be able to adjust itself to conditions, yet the quarantine will cause enormous loss in livestock destroyed and in suspension of business at certain localities. A large herd of valuable dairy cattle on exhibition at the Dairy Show at Chicago were seized and may be slaughtered and burned if infection is discovered. These animals include some of the highest-priced cattle in the world.

At Chicago the effect of the closing of the packinghouses will be temporarily paralyzing to the trade. The Chicago yards do a packing business of \$4,000,000 a day. Added to this is a by-product and cattle shipment business of \$1,200,000 a day. The yards have been in continual operation for fifty years, even during violent strikes.

The decision to close at Chicago came after a conference between a committee of packers headed by F. A. White, of Armour & Company, a committee of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, headed by A. G. Leonard, president; Charles W. Baker, representing the Chicago Live Stock Exchange; B. J. Shanley, chairman of the Illinois Live Stock Commission, and Dr. S. E. Bennett, inspector in charge at the Chicago offices of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

No cattle will be permitted to be shipped either to or from the yards. No time limit was set on the quarantine. The yards and buildings will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

[Later news of the quarantine will be found on page 29.]

A force of 1,000 men at once began disinfection of the Chicago yards. As the disease is spread through contact, every part of the yards, covering a district a mile square, is to be disinfected. The same process of fumigation will be applied to all livestock cars.

Of the 65,000 employees at the yards, several hundred have been isolated as a result of the quarantine. More than 300 stockmen, who recently arrived with cattle from the infected districts, will be obliged to remain at the yards until the quarantine is lifted.

The quarantine prohibits the shipment of livestock out of Chicago except to Illinois points for immediate slaughter. It makes it impossible for stockmen in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to purchase "feeder" cattle in Chicago, and cuts off the small supply of cattle for slaughter which has been received in Chicago from those States. No livestock, with the exception of horses and mules, may be shipped out of the four States or Illinois.

More government inspectors, bringing the total up to forty-eight, arrived on Wednesday to aid in fighting the scourge in Illinois. All the feed is burned. The cattle owner receives the actual meat value of the cattle and the market value of the feed. Under present arrangement the federal and State governments divide this expense. The fight to exterminate the disease in Illinois alone, it is estimated, will cost \$150,000 a week.

#### GERMANS SEIZE ARGENTINE BEEF.

There were lighter imports of foreign meat at New York during the past week. One vessel was due with Argentine consignments, but it was seized and the cargo confiscated by a German war vessel off the coast of Brazil. This was the Lamport & Holt Liner Van Dyck, the finest ship in the refrigerated service, which carried 8,641 quarters of chilled beef for New York consignees, besides quantities of other meat and by-products.

Total arrivals for the week were confined to the cargo of one boat, the Highland Harris, from Argentine ports, totaling 30,993 quarters of beef, 3,383 carcasses of mutton, 5,949 carcasses of lamb, 1,012 bags of beef pieces and 2,001 bags and boxes of offal.

Arrivals at New York last week totaled 52,270 quarters, and 48,875 quarters of beef two weeks ago, so that the shortage in arrivals this week made some difference in the local supply, especially in view of the interruption of domestic output through the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine.

Exports of beef from Argentina in the three months since the outbreak of the European war have been about as heavy as in normal times. Though there was some interruption for a time due to commercial difficulties, the world demand for beef has kept up the volume of traffic. In three months The National Provisioner's cable reports show that 736,334 quarters of beef have gone to Europe, while but 220,016 quarters have come to the United States.

#### TO ASK HIGHER MEAT FREIGHTS.

It is reported from Washington this week that increases in freight rates, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent. on dressed meats, livestock and packinghouse products, are being prepared by the Eastern railways for submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The present rate on dressed beef, between Chicago and New York, is 45 cents a hundred pounds on a minimum carload weight of 20,000 pounds. It is proposed by the roads to advance the rate to 50 cents a hundred and increase the minimum carload weight to 21,000 pounds. These two factors would increase the transportation charges per car from \$90 to \$105, or about 16 per cent.

Similar increases are proposed on livestock and general packinghouse products. Live cattle would be advanced from 30 to 33 cents a hundred pounds between Chicago and New York; hogs and sheep, in double deck cars, from 28 to 33 cents; hogs and calves in single deck cars, from 30 to 33 cents; sheep and goats, in single deck cars, from 30 to 41 cents, and packinghouse products, generally, from 30 to 33 cents.

The new tariffs are expected to be filed by or before the end of November. In that event they would become effective, unless suspended by the commission, by the first of January.

#### AUSTRALIA KEEPS MEAT AND WOOL.

Confirming mail advices from The National Provisioner's representative in Australia, as related in his letter in last week's issue, Washington this week received cable information from the American consul at Sydney, N. S. W., that the Australian government had placed an embargo on meat and coal except to the mother country. A cable message from the American consul general in Australia also stated that the Australian government had also placed an embargo upon wool, wheat and flour.

Australian wool imported direct into the United States during the seven months ending in July amounted to 22,585,000 pounds, valued at \$5,645,958. The quantity imported indirectly by way of England is not specifically enumerated in government records.

Meat from Australia during the seven months amounted to 23,306,998 pounds, valued at \$1,799,045.

It was also reported this week from San Francisco that the embargo placed by Australia on shipments of coal and meat, except to the mother country, seriously affects San Francisco and that portion of the Pacific coast tributary to it. Within eighteen months shipments of Australian beef, mutton and butter have been a factor in keeping down retail prices, which steadily climbed as the grazing grounds narrowed and the population grew.

#### NEW MEAT INSPECTION IN FORCE.

New federal meat inspection regulations, covering the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the preparation of meat food products in inspected establishments went into effect for domestic meats November 1, 1914. In the new regulations are incorporated the latest discoveries of veterinary science and meat inspection, and also a number of practical changes suggested by eight years' experience under the present law. From the public's point of view, the more important changes are requirements that animals which show symptoms of certain diseases shall be condemned prior to slaughter and never allowed to enter the killing rooms.

In addition, the new regulations, under certain conditions, permit the selling, in a cooked and canned condition, of certain meat heretofore wasted, as "second class sterilized" meat. The regulations governing imported meats do not go into effect until January 1, 1915. The gist of the new regulations has already been published in the columns of The National Provisioner.

#### BUTTER DEALERS FINED FOR FRAUD.

A number of small fines have been imposed on individuals in Washington, D. C., for offering for sale a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. These cases are noted in recent notices of judgment of the United States Department of Agriculture. The penalty in each case was imposed, not because oleomargarine was offered for sale, but because it was substituted in whole or in part for butter and offered for sale as butter.

Small fines have also been imposed on shippers of adulterated milk and cream. The butter fat, a valuable constituent of cream, was left out and abstracted in whole or in part.



## A HEAT "VEHICLE"

### Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia and How It Works

By Albert Johnson, associated with Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.\*

The word "vehicle" may mean anything from a wheelbarrow to a flying machine, and vehicles are put to many uses, but the vehicle I will dwell upon is one used to convey millions upon millions of heat units from your insulated cooling rooms and whatever you keep therein to the outside of your building, and there dumped or unloaded. For in order to make your rooms cold you must remove the heat, otherwise nothing would become cold, since what we call "cold" is nothing but absence of heat. Cold is a condition, not a form of energy, such as heat is well known to be.

Heat can be measured. For instance the heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of pure water, one degree Fahrenheit, say from 60° to 61° F., is commonly called a British thermal unit, and is known as a B. T. U. On the other hand, we can remove one B. T. U. from the pound of water by cooling it from 60° to 59° F., and if we continue removing the B. T. U.'s from said water, we will soon have a pound of ice instead of a pound of water, for a ton of ice is simply a ton of water with the heat removed. The water shows no loss of weight by removing the heat, which proves that heat cannot be weighed, but it can be measured by its effect.

The heat contained in the water, or in a cooling room, must be carried away to produce the condition called cold. A vehicle of some kind must cart the heat away, just the same as a vehicle is necessary to cart away a carload of sand or grain from your team track. If the wagon holds a large load and is cleanly unloaded your carload of material is soon unloaded; but if the wagon holds a small load and also brings back unloaded material in the bottom of the wagon which the unloader did not remove, you will find it expensive to unload that car. Yet in both cases the car was unloaded, except that one method was costlier than the other. It pays to have a good vehicle.

A peculiar thing about heat is that it is really "motions of molecules," each molecule heating or vibrating against the other at a terrific speed. Yet with all of its activity, it positively refuses to go anywhere unless it is carried by some substance. It must have substance to travel in. A vacuum stops the travel of heat units on this account.

Without a substance or vehicle to carry it away our heat would not move out of the ice box. A vehicle is absolutely necessary, one that can be run without wheels or sideboards, and yet carry a full load of heat units, also to load and unload automatically. This self-loading and self-dumping heat-carrying vehicle for the present purposes we will call liquid anhydrous ammonia—and please bear in mind I use the term "vehicle" only to more clearly illustrate our subject.

#### Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia.

Not many years ago the working of anhydrous ammonia was surrounded by more or less mystery, for all that the average person knew was that by the use of ammonia somehow or other the storage rooms became cold. In those days it mattered not how much fuel was consumed or how many cylinder heads were blown out, or how much am-

monia was lost, or how much extra water was used or wasted, or how much piston rod packing was frozen and ruined.

All that was then considered a necessary evil in order to refrigerate. And I know whereof I speak, for I have followed this industry for twenty years, and have seen it grow from the wasteful and uncertain methods to the great economical and more scientific systems of today.

The profits then were probably large enough to stand for such wasteful and uncertain methods, but in these days of close profits and fierce competition each one is watching the efficiency end of his plant with an eagle eye. And woe to him who fails in this, for he will be the loser, for the profits of next year may come from the waste of today. The haphazard, rule-of-thumb methods of years ago must give way to something more



ALBERT JOHNSON.

definite and economical to insure dividends for the stockholders and to make business a pleasure.

#### How Ammonia Conveys Heat.

Let us now see how anhydrous ammonia becomes a conveyor of heat. When one pound of anhydrous ammonia has passed through the regulating valve into the low pressure pipes it remains a liquid until it can grab hold of from 500 to 600 B. T. U.'s of heat. Then the pound of liquid changes into a pound of gas. But it refuses to change from liquid to gas until that much heat leaves the room and enters the liquid ammonia on the inside of the coils, thereby turning it into gas.

This changing of the liquid into gas is what absorbs the heat. Therefore, it is always necessary to have plenty of liquid ammonia within the low-pressure pipes.

Do not, under any circumstances, allow gas to pass through the regulating valve, for then you only add heat to your rooms instead of subtracting it. Remember, the gas is the loaded vehicle, while the liquid is the unloaded vehicle, being empty. The liquid has plenty of room for heat units, but the gas has very little room for heat units, since it is already loaded with them. It cannot carry any more. So it is well to watch and see that only liquid passes the regulating valve into the low pressure pipes.

This is a more serious question in operation than you may think possible, and the subject is more fully covered in my former paper read before the International Congress of Refrigeration, and entitled "The Value of a

Liquid Seal," which can be had upon application, free of charge.

Bear in mind that it requires heat to vaporize ammonia—the more heat, the quicker the evaporation; whereas, the less the heat, the slower the evaporation. Which explains why "sharp freezers" are so apt to fill up with liquid in abundance, while the rest of the system may be suffering from the lack of liquid.

After the liquid has been changed into vapor by the heat, it has practically spent its energy as a refrigerant, for the gas has obtained its full load of heat and is ready to carry it away.

#### Use of the Refrigerating Machine.

So far the ammonia, or vehicle, has been we might say "running down hill," requiring no power. At the bottom of the hill is the loading platform where the heat is taken aboard. After this it's an uphill pull, and a good strong horse is required to pull it up to the unloading platform. The horse may be called a "refrigerating machine."

The machine gets behind the heat-laden gases in the frosted low pressure pipes, and pushes it up to the top of the hill to the unloading platform, or ammonia condenser, where the loaded gas is changed back into a liquid. Just at the moment when the gas becomes a liquid it releases or dumps out the heat that it formerly picked up in the rooms, and the water on the condenser then absorbs the released heat units and carries them away.

Thus we see how necessary is the refrigerating machine to push the loaded vehicle, ammonia, along the uphill grade of high pressures direct to the top or unloading place at the condenser. But that is all it has to do, for the real work of freezing is performed by the ammonia, not by the machine. The initial as well as the final operation is done by the vehicle called ammonia, which must not be forgotten.

Thus you can readily see how anhydrous ammonia actually becomes a so-called vehicle for removing heat units from your insulated rooms and carrying them, with the aid of the refrigerating machine, upstairs or down stairs, around corners and angles to your condensers, there to unload its heat. Then it goes back to repeat the operation, year in and year out.

#### Wrong Name for a Valve Caused Trouble.

A regulating valve controls the flow of liquid ammonia into the low-pressure pipes. That is all it is there to do. It cannot do any freezing, since only the ammonia does that. I mention this so clearly because, way back in the early days of this industry, somebody misnamed that valve—the expansion valve—without thinking of the consequences.

Ever since then many operators got the erroneous idea that this valve actually did the heavy work of freezing, and they would fondle it and handle it, fuss over it and play with it, sometimes resetting it twenty times per day, then listening to hear the gas gurgle or spit through it. The misnaming of this valve has cost the owners of plants hundreds of thousands of dollars in time lost fooling with it, and in lack of efficiency caused by relying on this valve during critical moments of climbing temperatures, when the receiver should be watched instead. It is best to call it a regulating valve, to save confusion of ideas, much money and false impressions.

When I speak of heat-laden gases in your suction pipes it may surprise you. Try to put your hand on a frost-covered suction line and imagine it contains real heat. It actually does, and lots of it, only it is called latent heat, or insensible heat. A thermometer cannot register it, nor can you feel it by touch. But it is there just the same. Apparently the pipe is very cold, for it is usually covered with frost, yet the cold gas inside of that pipe will deliver heat enough to warm up enormous quantities of condensing water from 10° to 30° F. per pound—and that is a lot of real heat!

We learn how the vehicle ammonia is relied upon to take the initiative in the work of removing heat. It is very essential to

(Continued on page 32.)

\*Paper prepared for the convention of the American Meat Packers Association, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### TANKAGE AND TANK WATER.

A subscriber in the Middle West asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly advise us what yield per hog is usually figured on dry tankage and dry "stick."

Dry tankage per hog runs about 6 lbs., and concentrated tankage about 1½ pounds. These are conservative figures, blood not included.

The following statement concerning tank water made at the recent meat packers' convention by F. M. de Beers, the well-known tankage expert, will be of interest in this connection. He said:

"One fourth of the total weight of fertilizer in a rendering tank is contained in the tank-water. The parts that are richest in ammonia and proteid matter are soluble, and pass off with the tankwater. If you make 180 tons of tankage per year, you should get an additional 60 tons from your tankwater averaging 14 per cent. ammonia. Mix the "stick" with your tankage and increase your yield one-third, and raise the ammonia content of this entire output from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent.

"There's at least \$20 per ton profit in the fertilizer you get from tankwater. If you are making hog feed, mix in as much "stick" as you can, as this will raise the percentage of proteid matter considerably and improve the food in every way.

"In proportion to your killing, there's just as much money in tankwater for the small packer as for the big one, as everybody has exhaust steam to boil this down. The necessary machinery is simple to operate, and your present fertilizer man can easily and quickly learn how to get good results.

"You needn't experiment, as others have done that for you. Large packers like

Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and Sulzberger have an evaporator in every plant they own or control. They never think of building a new plant without one, and they buy their evaporator when they buy their tanks, presses and dryers.

"The saving of tankwater is one of those things where anyone emptying one good-sized tank per day, or two small ones, can make nearly as much money in proportion to his output as the big fellow. My company alone has put in over 250 evaporators in packing-houses, so if you're not making money from this waste you can easily find someone near you who can give you data as to yields, etc."

### THAWING AND SOAKING OUT HAMS.

A curer writes as follows:

Editor of The National Provisioner:

Can you give me some pointers on thawing out and soaking hams that are 75 days old and pretty salty? They were put in the freezer at 14 degree above zero and left in about three months. They were put in dry on the floor.

Hams taken out of pickle presumably of an average fully cured in 75 days should not be salty. If they are you had better change your curing formula at once.

Defrosting should be effected slowly and preferably on racks with some air circulation, the temperature of the room being 45 degs. to 48 degs. Fahr.; not over 50 degs., however.

In plants where much defrosting is done there are specially constructed rooms for the purpose; the meats handled, however, being largely fresh and not cured meats. This room is equipped with cooling coils above and steam coils below the meats, and is kept at a temperature of about 44 degs. F. Meats in this room thaw out in from 8 to 12 hours and come out bright and fresh.

When your hams have been thoroughly thawed out—that is, to the very center—they should be soaked in tepid water, about 65 degs. F. to 70 degs. F., long enough to show no salt streaks when dried out and smoked. Just exactly how long we cannot state; it might be anywhere from 4 to 10 hours, more or less, according to just how salty the hams are. We should advise you

to make a test of half a dozen hams, soaking them from 4 hours or less until they show bright and firm when dried and smoked, and without showing salt streaks.

Too much soaking in warm water is not at all advisable, it must be remembered. Mild cured meats are soaked rarely over 2 hours, and some—bellies, for instance—are not soaked at all.

### WHAT MAKES A GOOD TRADE NAME?

According to the trade name-list just issued by the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, there are about 7,000 registered names, mostly applying to paints and varnishes, on record. The list is complete to August 15, 1914, the publication comprising sixty-eight pages, and the list being classified according to time of registration, date of first use, class of goods and names and locations of registering manufacturers. The registration bureau of the association has adopted rules in conformity with the requirements of the Patent Office, and is gradually educating the members of the association to the selection of trade names which can be protected legally. It has published the following suggestions on this subject:

Adopt and use only an original word or title.

Do not use anything which is so near an imitation of a trade name already in use as to create a likelihood of deception or trade confusion.

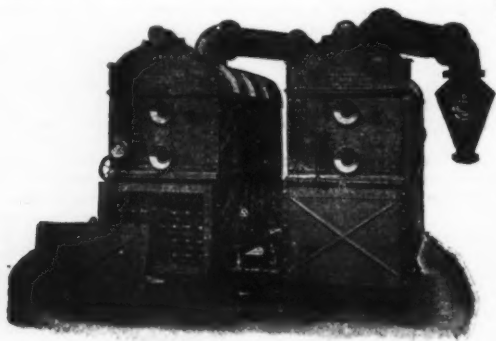
Do not use geographical names or terms.

Do not use terms which indicate quality, kind or place of origin, or which others have an equal right to use.

Do not use the name or portrait of any living person as a trade name or for advertising purposes, without the written consent of such person first obtained.

Do not use the flags, coats of arms, escutcheons or national emblems of this or any foreign country in connection with trade names.—Printers' Ink.

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 18 for the answer.



### There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

### SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

40-29



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## ABUSING THE PACKERS

The commonest pastime of the newspaper paragraph writer is lambasting the meat packer. He has become so accustomed to it that it is the easiest thing he does, and he has grown to be very proficient at it. Read the following gentle comment from a Troy, N. Y., daily, inspired by reports of packers filling war orders abroad:

"Meat packers who are shipping a considerable part of their product to Europe announce that there will be a scarcity of meat this winter. This means that the soulless people will improve their business abroad. After disposing of the stock which should satisfy home demand, they will increase prices to consumers on this side of the Atlantic. If the Washington government ever corners the predatory trusts, the public will hope that the meat magnates will be the first to receive the punishment which has been withheld for a protracted period."

The reading public, believing in its favorite newspaper, takes it for granted that exports at this time affect meat scarcity and prices. What are the facts? The latest federal census shows that packinghouse products in the United States aggregate \$1,300,000,000 annually. The latest government report, for September, shows exports of beef, pork, hams and bacon aggregating a little over \$5,000,000 in value for the month, including extra heavy war orders—and including a large amount of re-exported foreign beef. At this rate a year's exports would total just about 4½ per cent. of the volume of our packinghouse production.

Official British import figures help to puncture this talk of "tremendous" exports from the United States. These official reports for the first nine months of 1914 show that Great Britain imported 602,590,900 lbs. of beef, of which but 242,900 lbs. came from the United States. Thus this country furnished only about one three-thousandth of Britain's imported beef supply!

If the meat packers are "shipping a considerable part of their product to Europe" this newspaper critic is the only one who knows it. As a matter of fact, meat exports are much smaller than they were at any period when we had a meat export trade. That trade disappeared entirely a year or so ago, and its resumption just now in a war emergency is but a feeble spurt compared to the traffic of the old days. Besides, most of these exports are foreign meat re-exported, consignments from South America and Australia diverted to fill European orders, and which do not deplete our domestic supply. Such of our home products as go into these war orders are chiefly "canner" cattle, which cut small figure in the home market so far as dressed meats are concerned.

The total output of our packinghouses to fill foreign orders, now being heralded so loudly in the newspapers as "draining the country," would not be sufficient to feed one of our large cities alone for any length of time. It is but a drop in the bucket, and has absolutely no effect on domestic beef prices. On the other hand it does enable such plants as have these orders to operate more nearly on full time, thus benefiting the workmen and business in general. But it sounds well to talk of enormous meat exports and their alleged effect on home meat prices, and the newspapers know the public will usually swallow anything abusive of the meat trade.

## A CUSTOMER'S COMPLAINT

The salesman, whether he is in the employ of a packing concern or a retail market, knows that it pays to be pleasant and agreeable to his customers. The successful salesman cultivates such an attitude. And by so

doing he has and keeps friends among his trade.

But in spite of his efforts along this line, his work is sometimes undone by somebody else. The accounting department is often to blame. A bookkeeper or cashier will often "queer" all the good work a salesman has done. This fact has come to be realized by employers, and they are trying more and more to organize their office staff so as to avoid such difficulties. It seems hard to get the right sort of office help along these lines, but the wise ones are keeping at it, because they have come to understand how important it is in holding trade.

The following supposed letter from a customer to an Armour salesman so quaintly but effectively sets forth the situation that it is worth reprinting. It is illiterate, but if you study it you will get the philosophy out of it which spells success along this particular line. It is as follows:

Johnsons corners, mont.  
oct. 1, 1914.

dear Al,

i expected yu wud be here before now becaws i wanted to menshun to yu the bone-head trick yure Casheer played onto me sending me a statement of acct i payed more than 2 months back. Yu are a gud skout Al and i like you and will always giv yu my bizness but if i did not hev this bizness i wud lik to git a job with Armers just to show sum of them wisenstines in their offus how thay cud sav theirself a lot of work if thay wud only tak the trouble to treat the trade right —i no the trade owes the monney and shud pay its bill but them offus guys had outo show there apprechthasum when a customer settels insted of acting high & mighty like they oned the place it taks salsmen to get trade but cutesy helps kep it.

i am not nocking nobody but i cud do a hole lot better as a offus clerk than some of them fellas what think they are crackerjacks Sum of them think when thay git their fingers all down in the jernal and unto the books that thay hev dune there dooty but thats just where thay fall down hard becaws a fella wha feels that way is no good to the boss, the Manager or whatever you call the fourman in yure shop—i hed a yung fella once for a offus clerk thet was sum kind of help and i thot manys a time if yu had won lik him down to yure house yu wud be better off. This yung fella wud keep his stock sheets in shape and always kep me hep to what wuz goen on and then when any difrenzes cum up him & me wud luk them up rite away when thay wuz fresh in our mind. An this boy did not wurk by no clock neether but then he wuz a mighty fine kid an i reelized he wanted to get along which he did, which he is now Offus Manager down to a big Holesale Place i didnt meen to nock your offus when i started out and i wouldent of said nuthin but it made me so dem mad to get a bill wich i had pade that i cudent help but tell yu a fu things Now Al dont say nuthin to them boys becaws thay are al rite only thay work two mecanikill and i wud like to see them get along wich thay will never do on less thay work together and notafy the manager or fourman how the stock is checking what trade isn't bying and what customer isn't paying rite insted of sendin out rong bills to gud customers Well Al i will close and don't tell the Casheer i was soar becaws i am all over it now and i will hold a order wich i hev for yure nex trip Yures truly

Smiths Market

Moral: Hook up your accounting force with your sales staff in the line of pleasing customers. It will pay.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift's produce plant at Leon, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the butter and cheese factory of Leonard C. Clark at North Russell, N. Y.

Potash mines will be developed by the Northwest Arkansas Fertilizer Company at Clifton, Ark.

Armour & Company's fertilizer plant at Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire with a loss of \$150,000.

The city of Baton Rouge, La., will build an abattoir to cost \$20,000. For information address the Mayor.

Fred C. Upton, a provision dealer at Newburyport, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,015 and assets of \$700.

The Land Timber and Phosphate Company, Savannah, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. W. Motte, W. W. Wilder and others.

The gin, seedhouse and cotton house at Venus, Texas, owned by the Alvarado Oil Mill, of Alvarado, Texas, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$14,000.

The storehouse and packinghouse of the Northeastern Forestry Company, South Cheshire, Conn., was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin with a loss of \$3,500.

The Frederick P. Castator Pork Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. P. Castator, C. B. Castator and F. B. Castator, all of Brooklyn.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the seed

house, together with 500 tons of cottonseed, the hull house, oil tank, the mixing and fertilizer plant of the Nacogdoches Cotton Oil Company, Nacogdoches, Texas.

The proposition made to the city of Macon, Ga., by Henry Neuhoft, president of the Neuhoft Abattoir & Packing Company, Nashville, Tenn., to build a packinghouse and cold storage plant has been accepted.

J. F. Cocke, J. A. Horsley and T. Poole have incorporated the Calcium Stone Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000 at Dawson, Ga., and will install plant to quarry and crush lime for agricultural purposes.

William P. Mulally, for twenty-six years head of the coeprage department of the Cudahy Packing Company, died suddenly at his home, No. 708 North Thirty-third street, Omaha, Neb. Death resulted from heart failure. Mr. Mulally was 52 years old.

The new plant of the Moultrie Packing Company at Moultrie, Ga., was opened this week. This plant was built for the purpose of interesting Georgia farmers in livestock raising and good results have already been seen in this direction. The plant was designed by C. L. Brooks, who is the manager.

The Malloy-Lessley Cattle Company, Kissimmee, Fla., has been organized by E. D. Malloy, president and treasurer; W. C. Bass, vice-president; Lewis O'Bryan, secretary, and E. L. Leslie, manager, to buy, pasture and sell beef cattle. This company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

If present arrangements are carried out the new packing house of the Paul O. Reyman Company, Wheeling, W. Va., will open about the first of December. The new plant is nearing completion and will be one of the finest and largest in Wheeling. This plant is remodeled from the plant of the Reyman

Brewing Co., which decided to abandon brewing for meat packing when West Virginia went "dry."

A fire of mysterious origin, which resulted in a loss of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 nearly wiped out the slaughterhouse of J. J. Kelly & Co. and S. S. Learnard Company, 11 and 12 Brighton Abattoir last Tuesday. The fire marshal's office will probably investigate this fire, as it is at least the eighth of suspicious character in North Brighton within three weeks. It was only a week ago that a small fire was discovered in the old fertilizer building on the abattoir grounds, now used as a storehouse, though this did not result in any damage.

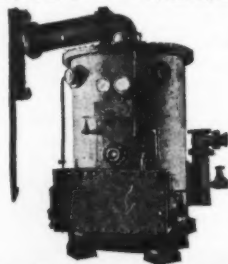
### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at five chief packing points at the end of October show largely decreased stocks of lard and cut meats, and about the same supply of pork, as compared to a month ago. Compared to a year ago lard and meats were about the same, but pork stocks were much larger. A synopsis of the official figures follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		
	Nov. 2, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1914.	Oct. 31, 1913.
Chicago .....	63,864	63,261	29,772
Kansas City .....	3,401	3,030	1,517
Omaha .....	2,758	4,356	2,047
St. Joseph .....	2,902	2,918	685
Milwaukee .....	7,624	7,425	2,124
Total .....	80,639	81,190	36,148
	Lard, Tierces.		
	Nov. 2, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1914.	Oct. 31, 1913.
Chicago .....	24,027	128,984	51,708
Kansas City .....	3,763	2,945	8,559
Omaha .....	2,004	2,610	7,693
St. Joseph .....	3,479	2,691	3,876
Milwaukee .....	1,273	2,757	5,576
Total .....	34,546	139,987	107,412
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Nov. 2, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1914.	Oct. 31, 1913.
Chicago .....	62,517,610	77,484,302	63,302,701
Kansas City .....	22,470,800	22,729,200	21,399,400
Omaha .....	20,568,643	25,231,599	18,448,018
St. Joseph .....	15,595,568	16,068,195	16,637,807
Milwaukee .....	10,515,149	8,872,212	10,580,677
Total .....	131,667,770	150,415,508	130,368,603

### TANKWATER

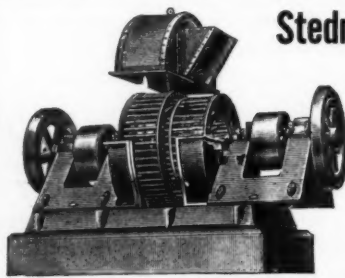
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Write for Catalogue



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Strong—Market Nervous—Trading Active—Stock Yards Closed—Foot-and-Mouth Disease Reported—Cattle Movement Affected.

The feature of the week in the provision markets has been the excitement over the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease at Chicago, East St. Louis and Buffalo, with the State and Government authorities in conference over the situation. Drastic action has been found necessary. Dr. Bennett, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has made the assertion that it would be cheap at a cost of ten million dollars to close the stockyards, compared with the incalculable loss which a general spread of the malady would incur. A large force of men was employed immediately at the different points in disinfecting the yards.

It has been found necessary to quarantine the movement of cattle from seven States and to close the stockyards. At Chicago the stockyards will be officially closed, effective at the close of business Friday, and reopening as soon as it is possible. This will suspend shipments of cattle, sheep and hogs to Chicago for some days. The daily business of the stock yards is about \$1,200,000, including the meat-packing industry, and affects 35,000 employees; 600 cattle are reported exposed or affected. The cattle on hand, and those carried over, and the receipts already headed to Chicago which cannot be diverted, will keep the packing interests busy for two or three days. Packing interests express belief that prices will not be materially influenced by the closing of the yards, owing to the handling of the stock through other markets.

[See page 29 for later news.]

The quarantine now affects New York, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania and Ohio. This is the first serious outbreak of the disease since 1908 and is regarded as the most serious ever reported.

Some believe that the outbreak will induce the country to market cattle freely through other points rather than take any risk of holding stock, and such a condition would make for a material increase in supplies of meats for the time being at the expense of supplies later. The effect on values of the news has been to cause a sharp improvement, and there has been a good deal of anxious buying in the future markets of the West, fearing that anything that affected the supply of cattle would materially increase the demand for hog products of all kinds. Prices have advanced rapidly, with quite heavy trading in all deliveries.

Opinions as to the supply of hogs in the country are a little in favor of the opinion that stocks are of fairly liberal proportions, and that there is likely to be a good movement of hogs during the balance of the fall and winter. Actual receipts have been keeping up very well of late, and packing for the past week showed a total of 521,000 compared with 514,000 the preceding week and 510,000 last year. The indicated total for the

summer season is 14,654,000 against 16,765,000 last year, a decrease of 2,111,000. With the movement of hogs now in progress, and with the possibilities as claimed, there is a fairly good promise that the supplies will be fully as large as last year for the winter packing, if not larger.

As showing the weights and values of hogs this year, the comparative statement of the Chicago packing for the season, showing the statistics of the number packed, value and yield are particularly interesting. The fact that the actual cost of hogs per 100 pounds was slightly less than last year is somewhat of a surprise, in view of the high price for other live stock. The total yield of product was disappointingly light, but this is probably due to the evident use of an important part of the product for fresh meats. The comparative tabulation, this year and last year, follows:

	1914.	1913.
Hogs slaughtered, No.....	3,208,000	3,805,000
Average weight, lbs.....	237.7	234
Average yield of Lard, lbs.....	33.3	33.3
Average cost per Hog.....	\$20.03	\$19.32
Average cost per 100 lbs.....	\$8.43	\$8.47
Total cost.....	\$64,256,000	\$75,415,000
Pork and Sides made, lbs.....	256,000,000	305,000,000
Hams made, lbs.....	96,000,000	113,000,000
Shoulders and Picnics, lbs.....	75,000,000	88,000,000
Lard produced, lbs.....	107,000,000	126,000,000
Lard, equal tierces.....	315,000	373,000
Total products made, lbs.....	534,000,000	632,000,000

The monthly statement of product stocks showed, as expected, an important decrease in supplies of all kinds. The decrease in lard stocks was very heavy, and the total of all kinds was barely 25,000 tcs. compared with 128,000 tcs. last month. The stock of ribs also showed an important decrease, and the total stocks of all meats showed a decrease of 15,000,000 pounds. The comparative figures on the Chicago stocks follow:

	Nov. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1914.	Nov. 1, 1913.
Mess Pork, con., brls.....	25,818	20,189	9,103
M. P., repacked, brls.....	4,982	5,123	.....
Other Pork, brls.....	33,094	37,940	21,329
Lard, new, tcs.....	4,801	120,921	2,847
Lard, old, tcs.....	12,494	576	61,933
Other Lard, tcs.....	6,734	7,487	16,928
Short Rib Sides, lbs.....	3,910,000	10,020,531	4,986,589
Ex. Sh. Clear Sides.....	2,539,958	4,151,992	3,656,360
Total Meats, lbs.....	62,517,610	77,484,302	63,302,701

**LARD.**—Values have advanced, with the West on the decreasing stocks, and the nervousness of buyers over the rise in futures West and the closing of the stockyards. City steam, 10% @ 10% c. nom.; Middle West, \$11.10 @ 11.20 nom.; Western, \$11.40; refined Continent, \$12.20 nom.; South American, \$12.45 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$13.45; compound lard, 6% @ 7% c.

**PORK.**—Trading has been light, with values somewhat unsettled. Mess is quoted \$20.50 @ 21 nom.; clear, \$21.50 @ 25 nom.; family, \$24 @ 26.

**BEEF.**—The market is very firmly held, but trade is light. Supplies for packing are held firmly, partly owing to the closing of the stockyards, and also on fear that the movement of Argentine beef will be stopped, owing to the sinking of the South American boats. Quoted: Family, \$24 @ 26 nom.; mess, \$21 @ 23 nom.; packet, \$23 @ 24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36 @ 38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days, from November 1st, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes our export reports to be much curtailed. Complete figures will be given later.]

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 4, 1914:

**BACON.**—Batavia, Java, 100 bxs., 3,299 bbls.; Bristol, England, 159 bxs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,215 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 201 bxs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 655 bxs.; Havana, Cuba, 20 bxs.; Hull, England, 606 bxs.; Kingston, W. I., 5 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 2,573 bxs.; London, England, 299 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 15 bxs.

**HAMS.**—Glasgow, Scotland, 46 bxs.; LaGuayra, Venezuela, 20 bxs.

**LARD.**—Barbados, W. I., 76 pkgs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 57 pkgs.; Bristol, England, 600 pkgs., 100 tubs; Cape Town, Africa, 90 pkgs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 30 tubs, 50 firkins; Ciudad, Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,865 tins, 321 pkgs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 4,300 tubs, 13,832 tcs., 1,000 pails, 22,298 pkgs., 1 bbl.; Cristobal, Panama, 25 pkgs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 22 pkgs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 1/2 bbl., 22 tcs., 150 tubs, 50 pkgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 420 pails, 100 tcs., 165 pkgs.; Havana, Cuba, 315 pkgs., 65 tcs.; Havre, 100 tcs., 1,140 pails, 1/2 bbl., 50 pkgs.; Hull, England, 2,015 pails, 2,250 pkgs., 250 tcs., 7 bbls.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 206 tins, 10 pkgs.; Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 25 pails, 7 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 1,200 pkgs., 913 tcs., 55 bbls., 1,600 pails; London, England, 1,560 pails, 12,500 pkgs., 288 tcs., 325 tubs; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 200 tins, 10 pkgs.; Monte Cristi, S. D., 229 pkgs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 32 pkgs.; San Juan, P. R., 109 pkgs., 25 tubs; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 100 tcs.

**PORK.**—Barbados, W. I., 20 bbls.; London, England, 20 bbls.; San Juan, P. R., 97 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 20 bbls.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 4, 1914:

**BEEF.**—Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tcs.; Hull, England, 50 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 36 tcs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10 bbls.

**TALLOW.**—London, England, 75 tcs.

### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 4, 1914:

**BUTTER.**—Barbados, W. I., 20 pkgs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 70 pkgs.; Santiago, Cuba, 25 pkgs.

**CHEESE.**—Barbados, W. I., 10 bxs.; Havana, Cuba, 27 bxs.; Kingston, W. I., 20 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 741 bxs.; London, England, 980 bxs.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 6.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.87
Cable transfers.....	4.90%
Demand sterling.....	4.90%
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' checks.....	5.11 1/2
Bankers' cables.....	5.11
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	88 1/2
Cable transfers.....	88 1/2
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	40%
Bankers' sight.....	40%

## FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 30,993 quarters, compared to 52,270 quarters last week (of which much was for re-export to Europe) and 48,875 two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 3,383 sheep and 5,949 lambs, compared to 4,052 carcasses of sheep and 6,607 of lamb last week. There were no arrivals of canned meats. Receipts included 1,012 bags of beef pieces, and 2,001 bags and boxes of offal. All imports were from South America. One boat due was seized en route by a German warship.

## LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of domestic livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending October 31, 1914, are reported as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef, qrs.
From New York.....	—	—	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—
Total last week.....	—	—	—

## IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending October 1, 1914, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 10,510,800 lbs., the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 9.3 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 6, 1914, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 95,991 quarters; to North America, 15,817 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 60,961 quarters; to North America, 10,972 quarters.

## ITALY BARS PORK IMPORTS.

Cable advices from Rome state that rules issued by the Italian Government on Thursday prohibit the importation of pigs or pork products from America, Turkey, Roumania, Cyprus and Egypt because of the pig plague. It is presumed hog cholera is meant. The prohibition goes into effect January 1.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 5.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular hams—Green, 8@10 lbs., ave., 12½@12¾c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 12½@12¾c.; 12@14 lbs., ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs., ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs., ave., 11¾@12c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs., ave., 13½@13¾c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 13@13½c.; 12@14 lbs., ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 14@16 lbs., ave., 12¾@12½c.; 18@20 lbs., ave., 12¾@12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs., ave., 12¾@13c.; 16@18 lbs., ave., 12¾@13c.; 18@20 lbs., ave., 12¾@13c.; 22@24 lbs., ave., 12¼@12¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs., ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 16@18 lbs., ave., 12¾@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs., ave., 12¾@12½c.; 22@24 lbs., ave., 11½@11¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs., ave., 11½@11¾c.; 6@8 lbs., ave., 10¾@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs., ave., 10@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 10. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs., ave., 11½@11¾c.; 6@8 lbs., ave., 10¾@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs., ave., 10¾@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 10¾@10¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs., ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs., ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs., ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs., ave., 14c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs., ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs., ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs., ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs., ave., 15c.; 14@16 lbs., ave., 14½c.

## STOCKS OF LARD

The world's visible lard supply, as estimated on November 2 by The N. K. Fairbank Company, is as follows:

	1914 Nov. 1	1914 Oct. 1	1913 Oct. 1	1913 Nov. 1	1912 Nov. 1	1911 Nov. 1
Liverpool and Manchester.....	European stocks unavailable.	European stocks unavailable.	28,500	20,500	21,000	16,500
Other British ports.....			24,000	20,000	24,000	14,000
Hamburg.....			12,000	11,000	19,000	12,000
Bremen.....			2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500
Berlin.....			8,000	3,000	1,500	5,000
Baltic ports.....			14,000	12,000	11,500	12,000
Amsterdam.....			3,000	1,500	1,500	2,500
Rotterdam.....						
Mannheim.....						
Antwerp.....			1,200	1,000	1,000	2,500
French ports.....			2,500	4,500	8,500	4,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....			500	500	None	1,500
Total in Europe.....			95,700	76,000	90,500	72,500
Afloat for Europe.....			40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....			135,700	116,000	130,500	122,500
Chicago prime steam.....	17,295	121,497	110,137	64,780	42,702	48,325
Chicago other kinds.....	6,734	7,487	26,073	16,928	6,616	17,252
East St. Louis.....	None	None	225	None	150	300
Kansas City.....	3,763	2,945	10,427	8,559	6,832	5,483
Omaha.....	2,004	2,610	9,189	7,693	3,834	5,049
Milwaukee.....	1,273	2,757	5,116	5,576	928	4,754
South St. Joseph.....	3,479	2,691	7,243	3,876	4,137	3,910
Total Tierces.....	34,548	139,987	304,110	223,412	195,699	207,573
Decrease October, 1913—80,698.						

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, October 29, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake, Bags.	Cottonseed Oil, Bbls.	Bacon and Butter, Pkgs.	Hams, Boxes.	Tallow, Pkgs.	Beef, Pkgs.	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Tcs. and Pkgs.
Adriatic, Liverpool.....	174	2052	36	524	2505			
New York, Liverpool.....		521		389	350			
Minnewaska, London.....	2125	299	75	20	288	14495		
Sussex, London.....					160	2500		
Idaho, Hull.....	49	606	50	250	4272			
Bristol City, Bristol.....	25	159			700			
Cameronia, Glasgow.....		655	100	100	585			
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.....	23321							
Leto, Rotterdam.....	3500							
Tyr, Gothenberg.....	8700							
Friland, Copenhagen.....	3000	1365		4459	13244			
Bjornstjorn Bjornsen, Copenh'g'n		850		9373	16348			
La Touraine, Havre.....				100	1190			
Britantia, Marseilles.....	150	15						
Themistocles, Piraeus.....	130							
Italia, Mediterranean.....	50	201		32	200			
Verona, Mediterranean.....	25							
Total.....	35521	5728	6723	75	186	20	15685	56389

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending October 31, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Oct. 31, 1914.	Week ending Nov. 1, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Nov. 1, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	1014.	180	15,319
Continent.....		70	6,669
So. & Cen. Am.....	30	1,066	11,210
West Indies.....	120	964	59,725
Br. No. Am. Col.....	14	674	20,269
Other countries.....	20		436
Total.....	184	2,954	113,628
	MEATS, LBS.		
	Week ending Oct. 31, 1914.	Week ending Nov. 1, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Nov. 1, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	4,432,350	4,686,650	278,896,320
Continent.....	1,181,250	844,200	25,805,715
So. & Cen. Am.....	36,060	35,000	3,449,515
West Indies.....	39,125	32,000	7,546,250
Br. No. Am. Col.....			232,700
Other countries.....	52,500		76,000
Total.....	5,741,225	5,597,850	316,306,500
	LARD, LBS.		
	Week ending Oct. 31, 1914.	Week ending Nov. 1, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Nov. 1, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	4,078,140	4,984,270	221,865,577
Continent.....	9,789,982	8,964,408	132,892,993
So. & Cen. Am.....	220,120	496,630	17,738,868
West Indies.....	185,100	410,750	20,471,830
Br. No. Am. Col.....		25,900	489,535
Other countries.....	36,400		837,700
Total.....	14,309,742	14,881,658	414,296,473

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	40	4,688,575	13,123,742
Boston.....	14	1,189,650	90,000
Philadelphia.....			
Baltimore.....			
New Orleans.....	139	50,000	302,000
Galveston.....			
Montreal.....		403,000	40,000
St. John, N. B.....			754,000
Total.....	184	5,741,225	14,309,742
Previous week.....	804	7,185,750	15,879,938
Two weeks ago.....	685	5,137,275	5,970,850
Cor. week last y'r.....	3,954	5,597,850	14,881,658

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to Oct. 31, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	22,725,600	24,667,800	1,942,200
Meats, lbs.....	316,306,500	355,790,574	39,484,074
Lard, lbs.....	414,296,473	557,167,674	142,871,201

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Owing to war conditions there are few standard rates.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	21c.	24c.	—
Oil cake.....	—	—	—
Bacon.....	—	—	—
Lard, tierces.....	—	—	—
Cheese.....	—	—	—
Canned meats.....	—	—	—
Butter.....	—	—	—
Tallow.....	—	—	—
Pork, per barrel.....	—	—	—



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market again seems to be in a waiting position, due to the development of unusual features, which were made the more effective inasmuch as political conditions had already made for much uncertainty. In most circles the undertone was regarded as a trifle steadier, due to the prospects of a curtailed production for the immediate future. A great deal of attention was riveted on the advices from Chicago, indicating that at the stockyards discovery of foot-and-mouth disease had made fumigation necessary. Frequent rumors of the cessation of shipping operations from that point made for some alarm, in quarters where supplies have run low. At the same time no buying movement of consequence was stimulated. Dealings continue on a hand-to-mouth basis, and the foreign sorts present in this market go a long way toward appeasing the demand. As far as future importations are concerned, the reports suggesting that British supremacy of the sea was being jeopardized, also created nervousness. The more sensitive authorities were rather pessimistic as to further heavy importation from Australia and South America. Prime city tallow was quoted at 6½c. nom., and city specials at 6¼c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The amount of business that has passed aggregated a rather light volume. Outside markets, particularly Chicago, have been rather heavy, sales at that center occurring at 8¼c. Locally the basis is 8¾c., but it would be difficult to effect sales at that quotation.

### SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is nominal, with very little interest shown, either in the home markets or for export. Extras are quoted at New York, 12½c.; No. 2, 9½c. Rotterdam is quoted at — florins.

**GREASES.**—The situation shows but little change. Sales are small, with values showing a fairly steady tone. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½c. to 6¼c. nom.; bone, 5¼c. to 6c. nom.; house, 5¼c. to 5½c. nom.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is very quiet, both spot and to arrive. There is a slow decrease in the available supplies and very little is obtainable from abroad. Quoted: Cochin, 14½c. to 15½c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11½c. to 12½c.; shipment, —.

**CORN OIL.**—Values are firm, due to the small output. Mills are making but little oil

at present and available stocks are small. Prices quoted at \$5.35 to \$5.45 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—Prices are firmly held, but a little oil is offering to arrive at prices slightly under spot quotations. Spot is quoted at 6¼c. to 6½c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is very quiet. There is no change in the situation and very little oil is available. Prime red spot, 7½c. to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 8½c. to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment, —.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is quiet with prices about steady. For 20 cold test, 9½c. to 97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80c. to 82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 4, 1914.—The situation in animal ammoniates has been without material change the past week, excepting that some of the sellers are becoming more anxious, and it is reported that a few trades on small lots have been made on confidential terms, considerably below the nominal market, and more such business could be done if bids were obtainable. The nominal price is still about \$2.95 for blood and \$2.75 and 10c. for high-grade ground tankage for prompt or November shipment, but it is very evident that this is considerably above an actual trading price, and it is probable bids of 10 or 15c. per unit less than this might secure moderate lots of product if made to some of the producers.

Other grades of tankage, and outside packers' crushed tankage, also some small lots of air-dried and bone tankage are being offered on the market, but no reasonable bids are obtainable at the moment. Quotations on these grades are entirely nominal in the absence of business for some time past.

Until there is some definite arrangement made as to financing of the cotton crop, so that the possibility of next season's planting can be more accurately estimated, any material business in fertilizer materials seems improbable. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 5.—Wholesale prices in green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c. to 14c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; city dressed hogs, 11½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c.; skinned shoulders, 13c.; boneless butts, 15c.; Boston butts, 14c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; spareribs, 10c.; neck bones, 5c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 7c.; ears, 3c.; feet, 5c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 28c.; tenderloins (frozen), 26c.; frozen loins, 13@15c.

Tierce Goods: S. P. ribs, \$27; pig tongues, 12c.; pig tails, \$21.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 5.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.00@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered soda in bbls., 2¼c. to 2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼c. to 1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 2½c. per lb. and bbls. 3½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 20@22c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 10@13c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 7@8c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 9c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 8c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12@12½c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1.05 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1@1.05 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 10@11c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11½c. to 12c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 14@14½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.50@5.75c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6@6¼c. per lb.; prime city tallow at 6¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.35@5.45c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼c. to 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼c. to 9c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½c. per lb.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

## SUPERIOR QUALITY

## AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5, 1914.—Crude cottonseed oil, 30 cents bid for immediate, prompt or November; 31 cents for December; Southeastern mills sold moderately at these figures.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5, 1914.—Crude cottonseed oil strong at 31½c. for prompt, 32c. for December. Meal firmer at \$21 for 8 per cent. Hulls still neglected and nominal.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1914.—Cottonseed oil market firm at 31½c. for crude. Meal in better demand at \$21.50 to \$22 for 8 per cent. Hulls \$4 to \$4.25, loose.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 5, 1914.—Prime crude cottonseed oil higher at 31½c. bid, 31c. asked; offerings light; production large. Prime meal 8 per cent, dull at \$23; 7½ per cent. meal is \$21.50, loose; 7 per cent. cake, \$19; all short ton, shipside, here. Hulls weak, \$5 loose, \$7.50 sacked, here.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Aspegren &amp; Co.)

New York, November 5, 1914.—Since our last report the market has been extremely active, both as to volume of trading and fluctuations. On the continued forced selling of crude oil and selling on stop loss orders declines were scored almost daily. The decline was not checked until October 27, when the following low prices were recorded: November, \$4.60; December, \$4.58; January, \$4.70; March, \$5.07; May, \$5.36. Crude oil on this day touched \$3.40 in Texas and \$3.53 in the Southeast and Valley. At these prices for crude and refined oil the selling power seemed to have spent its force, but the buying power to have grown to tremendous proportions.

When offerings slackened up "shorts," consumers and investors who had been waiting for the market to reach bottom, started a wild scramble to cover their requirements and in short order sharp advances were scored. In fact, in the next few days advances of as much as 50 points were recorded. When the most urgent needs were filled the market then reacted quickly some 8 to 20 points from the high prices of October 27. The actions of the crude mills during the advance seemed to indicate that they had oversold themselves considerably, particularly the Texas mills, and advances scored in the crude market were even greater than the refined oil market. From the low price of \$3.40 in Texas the market then was rushed up to \$4.20, or 80 points, as compared to the Southeast and Valley low of \$3.54 and a high of \$3.94 for the same period.

As stated in all of our recent reviews, the price of cotton oil looked cheap when compared to the prices of other competing fats and oils, and naturally must have met with ready sale. Offerings, however, up to October 27, were always greater than the consuming trade could readily absorb, and naturally

FLOYD &amp; K STS.

the surplus had to be marked down to where investors would buy.

While, as stated, the price of cotton oil brought about ready sales, still as is always the case there is a certain element who can never see bottom, and in this instance the packers and compound lard manufacturers of this country seem to have been the contenders; and, now that they have missed, the past few days have made strenuous attempts to secure some oil, but sellers are shy. Financial conditions also seem to be improving all over the country, and this fact may also tend to cause more general holding.

At the close of the week the market is at the high prices for this movement again, but on surrounding conditions it looks as if we would see even higher prices scored before another reaction sets in.

Closing Oct. 21. Low. High. Closing Nov. 4.

Nov. ...	\$5.02 b	\$5.05 a	\$4.60	\$5.10	\$5.10 b	\$5.17 a
Dec. ...	5.04 b	5.08 a	4.58	5.22	5.20 b	5.22 a
Jan. ...	5.16 b	5.17 a	4.70	5.35	5.34 b	5.35 a
Mar. ...	5.45 b	5.46 a	5.07	5.55	5.50 b	5.60 a
May ...	5.71 b	5.72 a	5.36	5.80	5.79 b	5.81 a

## COTTONSEED OIL MILL EFFICIENCY.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner by the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Texas, November 1, 1914.—The average result on seed, as more samples were received, have not come up to our expectations. We expect very little change in the grand average on seed, from now on, unless it be the lowering in the moisture. The seed analysis is as follows:

	Avg. all samples.	Best sample avg.	Lowest sample avg.
Moisture .....	9.18	7.21	11.86
Per cent. oil .....	17.44	19.33	15.82
Meats .....	54.0	57.7	52.8
Hulls .....	46.0	42.3	47.2
Total gals. oil per ton .....	46.5	51.5	42.2
Ammonia in seed .....	4.34	4.66	4.00

Some mills are doing remarkably good work in the press room on the cake; others, as the figures below will show, are having trouble.

Make the Husband smile  
and the Children happy by getting  
that Can of



**"PROGRESS" COOKING OIL**  
and **LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL**  
and prepare  
their dinner with it.

YOUR GROCER HAS THEM — INSIST ON NO OTHER.

NEVER  
accept a substitute but insist upon the  
LEADER of them all in the  
Frying, seasoning, shortening and Salad line.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.  
INCORPORATED  
Louisville, Ky.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

There seems to be, this year, more than the usual amount of trouble in holding the protein at the desired figure. This may be due to two causes—the seed being quite different this year from the average, especially in some sections, and the variations in the seed. This analysis shows:

## CAKE AND MEAL.

	Avg. of all mills.	Best avg. result.	Worst avg. result.
Moisture .....	7.94	7.32	6.24
Ammonia .....	8.79	8.91	8.49
Protein .....	45.21	45.81	43.63
Oil .....	7.13	5.52	11.37

The hull results are especially good from some mills, while others are having a good deal of trouble and losing a good deal of money in oil left in hulls, as the figures will show. It will be, in general, much harder to keep the oil in hulls down than it was last year. This is already shown by the figures, as follows:

## HULL ANALYSIS.

	Avg. of all mills.	Best avg. result.	Worst avg. result.
Whole seed and meats .....	.05	.0	.0
Oil in hulls .....	.64	.26	1.42
Total oil .....	.73	.32	1.49
Loss per ton seed in excess of standard .....	.07	.00	.33

Almost all the trouble so far with oil is due to color that will not refine out. The refining loss, in almost every case, is above prime, and in many better than choice. There is also a good deal of very fine oil being produced.

## FINANCIAL

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 5, 1914, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable December 1, 1914, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar street, New York City. The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on November 12, 1914, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 4, 1914, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### Better Tone Shown—Crude Offerings Diminish —Consumers Buy Oil—Lard Advance Helps—Speculative Demand Improves.

The turn for the better that was witnessed in last week's cotton oil market was emphasized this week, with some fresh advances to the best basis of the movement. A difference of opinion still prevails as to whether the market will again settle back to the level of about 4½c. for spot oil at New York, but most views seem to be of a negative sort.

A sustaining feature was the lifting of the pressure at Southern points. It is not denied that some large quantities of crude oil remain to be liquidated. The impression is, however, that the urgent selling has been completed, and that the period of demoralization has passed; also that in the future the cottonseed oil market would be less in favor of buyers. Monetary conditions everywhere in this country are analyzed as working toward the normal.

The upturn of nearly 5c. a gallon at crude oil centers was so sharp and resulted in so little selling that confirmed bears on the situation altered their views. There was evident buying by interests who persistently sold a few weeks ago, when the recording of new low levels was a daily occurrence.

Consumers have been frequently mentioned as evincing more interest, and apparently some fair sales have been made in channels where the oil will permanently disappear. Not a great deal of information was divulged as to the extent of the European inquiry, yet the supposition was general, and seemed to be well founded, that the aggregate business at the end of the season will be moderately in excess of last year's unsatisfactory results. Foreign oils are scarce, and while not so expensive, the situation is conducive to liberal takings of cotton oil where substitution can be made.

Relative to the domestic buying, nothing has occurred to impair the consumptive possibilities. Naturally, many of the users have complained because of the excited advance of more than ½c. per lb. in about a week's time, but this upturn has not been sufficient to take from the attractiveness of cotton oil values, the product continuing to rule as the cheapest of its sort.

Much attention was given to the increased strength of the western provision market, particularly the upturn in lard. The numerous advices concerning the foot-and-mouth disease at Chicago and at various other Western points was, admittedly, the feature in

promoting the greater part of the strength in Western provision circles. However, the decreasing stocks, the foreign political conditions, and the increasing costs of feed-stuffs were other influences. The result of the fluctuations has been to widen the difference between pure lard and its substitute, and while the expansion in the absorption of compound lard has not been noteworthy, an enormous total usage is indicated for this season.

The sentiment in speculative quarters turned with the market, and there are now fewer advocates of lower prices. There is, undeniably a greater Western interest, as was evidenced by the fact that statistics referring to present and past levels of cotton oil—also to its consumption and production—were requested. Queries of this kind suggested the entrance into the market of a purely speculative clique, who presumably were attracted by the unprecedentedly low quotations.

The conservative element in the trade is still imbued with the idea that the production of cottonseed oil, as well as the consumption, will be of record value, and therefore no run-away market is probable. It is the theory in these circles that crude oil liquidation will manifest itself periodically, especially when sharp advances are registered, but, contrary

The  
American  
Cotton  
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:  
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

### Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,  
CAKE, ASHES,  
MEAL, HULLS.

### GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

to the earlier part of the season the South will not become panic-stricken and sacrifice holdings on the slightest intimidation.

The date of the opening of the Cotton Exchange is set at November 16; nothing official has been given out, however, and many technical points remain to be smoothed. Somewhat higher prices for cotton have ruled at the various spot centres, although the various private reports have indicated that ginning is still active, and that the weather conditions have been as favorable as might have been expected at this time of the year. Extraordinary interest was noted in the cotton oil trade, relative to the probable course of cotton values, as this trend will doubtless determine the extent of the cotton acreage next spring. The assertion from a prominent crop expert that with favorable weather the entire mammoth cotton crop would be picked, irrespective of incentive, was not regarded as illogical in unbiased quarters.

Closing prices, Saturday, October 31, 1914.—Spot, \$5.05@5.15; November, \$5.08@5.10; December, \$5.19@5.20; January, \$5.29@5.30; February, \$5.41@5.42; March, \$5.51@5.52; April, \$5.61@5.63; May, \$5.72@5.74; June, \$5.80@5.90. Futures closed at unchanged to 7 decline. Sales were: November, 800, \$5.10@5.09; December, 2,300, \$5.20@5.19; January, 1,500, \$5.30@5.27; February, 1,000, \$5.45@5.40; March, 2,900, \$5.55@5.50; April, 100, \$5.64; May, 2,200, \$5.78@5.73. Total sales 10,800 bbls. Good off, \$4.90@5.10; off, \$4.80@5.10; reddish off, \$4.70@5.10; winter, \$5.20; summer, \$5.25@5.65; prime crude, S. E., \$4.00 nom.

Closing prices, Monday, November 2, 1914.—Spot, \$5@5.15; November, \$5.01@5.03; December, \$5.07@5.08; January, \$5.16@5.17; February, \$5.24@5.28; March, \$5.38@5.39; April, \$5.42@5.48; May, \$5.61@5.62; June, \$5.67@5.77. Futures closed at 7 to 17 decline. Sales were: November, 200, \$5.10@5.02; December, 3,300, \$5.18@5.07; January, 3,800, \$5.26@5.16; February, 500, \$5.35@5.28; March, 1,600, \$5.47@5.39; April, 1,700, \$5.54@5.48; May, 3,100, \$5.69@5.61; June, 400, \$5.78@5.78. Total sales, 14,600 bbls. Good off, \$4.92@5.03; off, \$4.80@5.03; reddish off, \$4.70@5.03; winter, \$5.25@6.25; summer, \$5.25@6.25; prime crude, S. E., \$3.87@3.93.

Tuesday, November 3, 1914.—Holiday.

Closing prices Wednesday, November 4, 1914.—Spot, \$5.10@5.25; November, \$5.10@5.17; December, \$5.20@5.22; January, \$5.34@5.35; February, \$5.45@5.49; March, \$5.50@5.60; April, \$5.67@5.69; May, \$5.79@5.81; June, \$5.86@5.93. Futures closed at 9 to 25 advance. Sales were: December, 4,500, \$5.22@5.10; January, 2,800, \$5.35@5.22; February, 200, \$5.45@5.45; March, 2,700, \$5.60@5.46; April, 300, \$5.68@5.59; May, 3,700, \$5.81@5.70. Total sales, 14,200 bbls. Good off, \$4.95@5.17; off, \$4.80@5.17; reddish off, \$4.70@5.15; winter, \$5.40@6; summer, \$5.30@6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.00 nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, November 5, 1914.—Spot, \$5.20@5.38; November, \$5.27@5.30; December, \$5.32@5.34; January, \$5.43@5.45; February, \$5.55@5.57; March, \$5.65@5.68; April, \$5.70@5.76; May, \$5.90@5.91; June, \$5.95@6. Futures closed at 3 to 17 advance. Sales were: November, 1,300, \$5.42@5.32; December, 4,800, \$5.43@5.30; January, 3,000, \$5.55@5.42; February, 500, \$5.62@5.55; March, 2,500, \$5.75@5.65; April, 500, \$5.76@5.76; May, 6,200, \$5.99@5.86. Total

sales, 18,800 bbls. Good off, \$5; off, \$5.10@5.33; reddish off, \$4.95@5.30; winter, \$5.35@6.25; summer, \$5.35@6.25; prime crude, S. E., \$4.13@4.27.

#### SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days, from November 1st, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes our export reports to be much curtailed. Complete figures will be given later.]

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending November 5, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

From New York—	Week ending Nov. 5, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '14.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Barbados, W. I. ....	681	681
Bergen, Norway .....	1,615	1,615
Bristol, England .....	23	23
Buenaventura, Colombia...	33	33
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	768	768
Cape Town, Africa .....	92	92
Christiania, Norway .....	300	300
Colon, Panama .....	95	95
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	9,199	9,199
Cristobal, Panama .....	273	273
Demerara, British Guiana...	227	227
Genoa, Italy .....	398	398
Glasgow, Scotland .....	200	200
Havana, Cuba .....	20	566
Havre, France .....	2,675	2,675
Hull, England .....	274	274
Kingston, W. I. ....	303	303
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	3	3
Liverpool, England .....	3,079	3,079
London, England .....	8,875	8,875
Macoris, S. D. ....	42	42
Manchester, England .....	930	930
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	81	81
Marseilles, France .....	285	285
Matanzas, W. I. ....	15	15
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	214	214
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	1,650	1,650
Naples, Italy .....	857	857
Nassau, Bahamas .....	144	144
Para, Brazil .....	8	8
Piraeus, Greece .....	130	130
Ponce, P. R. ....	19	19
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	5	5
Port Limon, C. R. ....	16	16
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....	450	450
Rotterdam, Holland .....	6,305	6,305
St. Johns, N. F. ....	1	1
San Domingo, S. D. ....	98	98
San Juan, P. R. ....	42	42
Santiago, Cuba .....	24	364
Santos, Brazil .....	158	158
Sydney, Australia .....	10	10
Trinidad, Island of .....	12	12
Ports not stated .....	6,083	6,083
Total .....	6,127	47,600

From New Orleans—	Week ending Nov. 5, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '14.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Bocas del Toro, Panama...	2	102
Christiania, Norway .....	—	1,800
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	169
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	700
Havana, Cuba .....	—	850
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	275
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	455
Total .....	2	4,351

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	155
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	281

Total .....

From Savannah—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	264
Manchester, England .....	57	753

Total .....

From Norfolk—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	200
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,090
London, England .....	—	130

Total .....

From all other ports—		
Canada .....	—	221
Mexico (including overland) .....	—	1

Total .....

Recapitulation—	Week ending Nov. 5, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '14.	Same period 1913.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.

From New York .....	6,127	47,600	28,046
From New Orleans .....	2	4,351	2,015
From Baltimore .....	—	436	425
From Savannah .....	57	1,017	—
From Newport News .....	—	—	136
From Norfolk .....	—	3,420	2,035
From San Francisco .....	—	43	6
From all other ports .....	—	222	9,672
Total .....	6,186	67,089	42,335

### AGITATION AGAINST OIL MILLS.

The senseless agitation in the South against cotton oil mills, grounded on alleged combination to lower seed prices to the farmer, has received rather wide publicity because of its sensational character. This latest outbreak emanated from Jackson, Miss., where a public official in search of notoriety and a newspaper man who saw a chance to make a pretty penny combined to spread broadcast a mass of exaggerated statement. Many daily newspapers "fell for" the game and paid the newspaper man space rates for his "story" of the alleged criminality of the cotton oil mills, and many other newspapers copied these stories. It was political demagoguery and newspaper sensationalism of the yellowest type.

Replying to it in a New Orleans newspaper in a mild way a New Orleans broker writes as follows:

New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1914.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune: I read the articles published in yesterday's and today's issue of your paper, and bearing upon an alleged trust supposed to exist between the cottonseed oil mills in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and by which the cotton farmer is supposed to have been defrauded out of vast sums of money.

While I am not directly connected with any of the oil mills, still my business as a broker in cottonseed products brings me in close touch with the industry, and I know that in the past five or six years the mills in the territory referred to have either lost or made no money. Furthermore, the conditions have been such in this line of business that a number of mills have been sold out or moved away. During the present season and up to date the prices paid for seed have been such, compared to what the product can be sold for, that at this writing I think I am safe in stating that the majority of the mills are facing an actual loss.

In view of all these conditions, the accuracy of which can be readily ascertained by anyone who wants to know the real truth, I feel that a great injustice is being done this industry by circulating in the papers reports such as the ones which have appeared recently, and I am taking the liberty of asking you to publish this letter, together with the following article, headed "A New Trust Bogie," which

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Refiners of All Gr. oils of

# COTTONSEED OIL

**Jersey Butter Oil**  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
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**Marigold Cooking Oil**  
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**EXPORTERS** **BROKERS**

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TO  
BUY OR SELL

## COTTON SEED OIL

ON THE NEW YORK  
PRODUCE  
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## SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

**WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR**

**THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

originally appeared in The National Provisioner, a paper with whose high standing you are no doubt familiar.

You will note from this article that the same conditions prevail practically all over the South, and if the real conditions were known I do know that it would be found that the oil mills, instead of taking advantage of the farmers, have in reality been a tremendous benefit to the grower of cotton, not only for years back, but especially this season.

H. J. LANDRY.

To show that some newspapers were "on to" the game of the politician and the newspaper space writer the following from the Meridian (Miss.) Star is reprinted:

For some time past the newspapers of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana have been publishing stories concerning an alleged cottonseed trust in this State, many of these articles appearing to emanate from the office of the State Attorney General, or from someone connected with that office.

A week ago Sunday a New Orleans paper printed a long article on the subject, purporting to be an interview with the Attorney General himself, in which some rather startling allegations were made concerning this alleged cottonseed trust, which is claimed to be "robbing the people of the State" of millions of dollars, by means of an unlawful combination in restraint of trade.

A considerable portion of this interview, the authenticity of which we have not seen denied by the Attorney General or anyone connected with his office, was put on the wires of a leading news gathering and distributing concern and scattered broadcast throughout the country, The Star, among others, printing at least a portion of it.

During the latter part of last week The Star received a communication from a Jackson man, claiming to be a newspaper man, submitting a long article on the same subject, which was to be held for publication until Sunday, and which the writer of the communication said had been verified in every detail by the Attorney General of Mississippi.

The Star declined to print the article though it did appear in several newspapers of the State Sunday morning.

It will be noted that the article was carefully prepared in advance and was, we suspect, held back from the newspapers in order to obtain simultaneous publication throughout this and perhaps other States.

There can be but two reasons for such publicity: (1) to prejudice the minds of the people of the State against the alleged cottonseed trust before the trial of the case comes before the courts, thus making it extremely difficult to secure an impartial jury to try the case, or (2) free publicity for the Attorney General, who may be seeking re-election or seeking an election to another office.

The Star declined to publish the article in question because it does not believe in prejudicing the minds of the people in cases to come before the courts and because it does not care to give valuable space in its columns for the purpose of boosting any politician of any party for any office.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORTHERN EUROPE

### Possibilities of Increasing Our Trade in Those Countries

By Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eighteenth installment of a report by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson to the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce on the trade conditions affecting cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe. Mr. Thompson, who is a recognized trade authority, both technically and commercially, has just returned from a year's study of European trade conditions. His report will be of almost as much interest to meat producers and the meat trade as to the cottonseed products industry.]

#### THE MARGARIN INDUSTRY.

Margarin is made by churning in ripened milk, cream, or even water, certain mixtures of hard and soft fats to produce an article as nearly as possible like butter in

composition and appearance and texture.

Official statistics of European countries, while giving imports and exports, do not often give the actual production of margarin, or the consumption of ingredients, but from a series of calculations on import and export movements, checked by those handling the production and the ingredients, an approximate table has been constructed which, without making any pretence to accuracy in detail, is fairly correct for the totals. The table follows:

Ingredients.	Germany. Metric tons.	Netherlands. Metric tons.	United Kingdom. Metric tons.	Denmark. Metric tons.	Norway. Metric tons.	Sweden. Metric tons.	Total. Metric tons.	Per cent.
<b>Soft fats:</b>								
Sesame oil .....	25,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	3,000	32,000	5.5
Peanut oil .....	13,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	35,000	6.0
Cottonseed oil—								
American .....	10,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	57,000	9.9
Other .....	2,000	5,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	17,000	2.9
Soya-bean oil .....	3,000	2,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	6,000	1.0
Colza oil .....	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.5
<b>Total soft fats .....</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Vegetable hard fats:</b>								
Copra oil .....	70,000	30,000	35,000	22,000	4,000	8,000	169,000	29.1
Palm-kernel oil .....	25,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	35,000	6.0
<b>Total veg. table hard fats.....</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>204,000</b>	<b>35.1</b>
<b>Animal hard fats:</b>								
Oléo oil .....	25,000	19,000	3,000	2,000	4,500	1,000	45,500	7.8
Oléo stock .....	20,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	6,000	1,000	49,000	8.5
Neutral lard .....	20,000	20,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	49,000	8.5
<b>Total animal hard fats.....</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>Total of all hard fats.....</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>347,500</b>	<b>60.0</b>
<b>Total soft fats.....</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Total of all fats.....</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>497,500</b>	<b>85.8</b>
Water, milk, salt.....	35,000	17,000	15,000	8,000	4,500	3,000	82,500	14.2
<b>Total margarin made.....</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Much speculation has been indulged in during the last year or two as to the use in margarin of artificially hardened oils of every sort—cottonseed, linseed, and even fish oil; but while no doubt many experiments are being carried on in this line, and no doubt

cottonseed oil, and possibly soya, will be used this way to take the place of the more expensive copra oil, there is no evidence that it has yet entered this trade largely.

#### Germany.

Germany neither exports nor imports mar-

## HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

## VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

**The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

garin in appreciable quantity; manufacturing is done only for home consumption. The production is said to have doubled in the last five years, and to be at present 250,000 metric tons per year. As it is practically all kept at home, the consumption of 66,800,000 people is over 8 pounds per capita, and is thought to be increasing 20 per cent. per year. This increase is apparently due to an

increasing demand for better living; it is not made at the expense of butter, for the import of butter is itself not perceptibly decreasing. The butter imports into Germany have been as follows, in metric tons: 1908, 34,514; 1909, 44,780; 1910, 42,101; 1911, 56,073; 1912, 55,553; 1913, 54,239.

Statistics of the production, exportation, and importation of vegetable oils are given in the following table:

Oils.	Production. Metric tons.	Imports. Metric tons.	Total supply. Metric tons.	Exports. Metric tons.	Consumption. Metric tons.
<b>1908.</b>					
Cottonseed:					
Uncorticated	9,455	5,332	14,787	.....	14,787
Decorticated	.....	30,000	30,000	.....	30,000
Colza and rape	19,047	1,457	20,504	3,066	17,438
Linseed	147,227	1,549	148,776	870	147,906
Sesame	33,566	937	34,503	.....	34,503
Sunflower and poppy	6,820	.....	6,820	.....	6,820
Palm-kernel	81,308	.....	81,308	29,075	52,233
Peanut	8,739	528	9,267	1,838	7,429
Copra	49,590	.....	49,590	.....	49,590
Sundry	9,681	4,700	14,441	755	13,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,433</b>	<b>44,563</b>	<b>409,996</b>	<b>35,604</b>	<b>374,392</b>
<b>1909.</b>					
Cottonseed:					
Uncorticated	16,817	7,535	24,352	.....	24,352
Decorticated	.....	20,000	20,000	.....	20,000
Colza and rape	41,297	1,007	42,304	3,463	38,841
Linseed	137,613	1,845	139,458	622	138,836
Sesame	35,852	839	36,691	.....	36,691
Sunflower and poppy	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	6,000
Palm-kernel	103,702	.....	103,702	42,907	60,795
Peanut	18,466	808	19,274	2,284	16,990
Copra	66,310	.....	66,310	.....	66,310
Sundry	14,644	5,301	19,945	844	19,101
<b>Total</b>	<b>440,661</b>	<b>37,338</b>	<b>477,999</b>	<b>50,210</b>	<b>427,789</b>
<b>1910.</b>					
Cottonseed:					
Uncorticated	19,122	4,894	24,016	.....	24,016
Decorticated	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	10,000
Colza and rape	53,413	845	54,258	.....	54,258
Linseed	98,568	1,702	100,270	4,512	95,758
Sesame	65,043	615	65,658	.....	65,658
Sunflower and poppy	5,923	.....	5,923	.....	5,923
Palm-kernel	109,104	.....	109,104	44,119	64,985
Peanut	25,579	845	26,424	4,649	21,775
Soya	4,800	.....	4,800	.....	4,800
Copra	92,976	.....	92,976	.....	92,976
Sundry	854	18,943	19,797	1,390	18,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>475,712</b>	<b>37,754</b>	<b>513,466</b>	<b>63,629</b>	<b>449,837</b>
<b>1911.</b>					
Cottonseed:					
Uncorticated	27,621	7,447	35,068	.....	35,068
Decorticated	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	10,000
Colza and rape	38,249	721	38,970	5,738	33,232
Linseed	86,402	2,461	88,863	3,250	85,613
Sesame	46,769	.....	46,769	.....	46,769
Sunflower and poppy	8,004	669	8,673	.....	8,673
Palm-kernel	112,799	.....	112,799	38,859	73,940
Peanut	25,845	418	26,263	7,221	19,042
Soya	22,000	10,000	32,000	.....	22,000
Copra	88,040	.....	88,040	.....	88,040
Sundry	1,207	18,080	19,287	1,238	18,049
<b>Total</b>	<b>447,036</b>	<b>49,796</b>	<b>496,832</b>	<b>58,306</b>	<b>440,526</b>
<b>1912.</b>					
Cottonseed:					
Uncorticated	29,213	6,877	36,090	.....	36,090
Decorticated	.....	20,000	20,000	.....	20,000
Colza and rape	36,576	700	37,276	2,263	35,013
Linseed	103,902	2,688	106,590	970	105,620
Sesame	45,670	558	46,228	.....	46,228
Sunflower and poppy	4,882	.....	4,882	.....	4,882
Palm-kernel	117,364	.....	117,364	32,396	84,968
Peanut	25,832	1,046	26,878	11,676	15,202
Soya	17,600	10,000	27,600	.....	17,600
Copra	100,366	333	100,699	18,323	82,376
Sundry	8,629	1,078	9,707	7,551	2,156
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,054</b>	<b>43,286</b>	<b>550,340</b>	<b>73,292</b>	<b>477,048</b>
<b>1913.</b>					
Cottonseed:					
Uncorticated	39,418	6,278	45,696	.....	45,696
Decorticated	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	10,000
Colza and rape	44,336	1,175	45,511	4,140	41,371
Linseed	177,949	3,165	181,114	574	180,540
Sesame	53,378	692	54,070	.....	54,070
Sunflower and poppy	5,759	.....	5,759	.....	5,759
Palm-kernel	106,158	48	106,206	28,954	77,252
Peanut	36,291	514	36,805	16,205	20,600
Soya	17,600	.....	17,600	978	16,622
Copra	117,540	594	118,134	24,878	93,256
Sundry	10,831	3,446	14,277	110	14,167
<b>Total</b>	<b>609,460</b>	<b>23,912</b>	<b>633,372</b>	<b>75,839</b>	<b>557,533</b>

The German margarin laws are intended not to restrict the industry, but only to prevent fraud in selling it as butter. The salient features are as follows:

- (1) Dealers must be registered with the police, and must display a sign (even in market stalls) "Margarine sold here."
- (2) Margarine and butter may not be made or packed in the same room.
- (3) All packages must be plainly stamped "Margarine," and must have a red band painted all the way round.

(4) Butter may not be used in any quantity as an ingredient, and no greater weight of milk (or equivalent cream) may be used in the churning processes than the combined weight of the other ingredients.

(5) Sesame oil must be an ingredient to the extent of at least 10 per cent. of the whole weight of fats.

(6) There is no restriction on coloring, except that in common with all other ingredients it must be subject to the inspection and approval of the health authorities.

Sesame oil is prescribed as an ingredient because its presence is detected by simpler

tests than that of any other edible fat. If margarin is sold as butter, or used to adulterate it, the sesame oil test quickly and easily reveals the fact. On account of the usually high price of sesame oil, no more than the legal requirement is generally used; but even to that extent it entirely removes 25,000 tons (137,500 barrels) of liquid oil from the total of 55,000 tons used, leaving only 30,000 tons (165,000 barrels) for cottonseed oil competition. Even then the American oil must divide with the German-made, and stand an import duty of 12½ marks per 100 kilos gross (equal to 15 marks on the net weight of oil, or 1.65 cents per pound).

As the refining and deodorizing methods improve from year to year, the chances are that more and more of the German-made Egyptian cottonseed oil will replace the American.

(To be continued.)

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

### Cottonseed Products Associations.

#### INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.  
Vice-President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

#### ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham.  
Vice-President, J. W. Radney, Rome.  
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

#### ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. S. Ready, Helena.  
Vice-President, J. P. Faucette, Argenta.  
Secretary-Treasurer, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.

#### NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. A. Johnson, Tarboro.  
Vice-President, N. E. Edgerton, Selma.  
Secretary, H. A. White, Greenville, N. C.  
Treasurer, F. C. Dunn, Kinston, N. C.

#### GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, P. D. McCauley, Atlanta.  
Vice-President, E. C. Ponder, Rutledge.  
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

#### LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. W. Vogler, Alexandria.  
Vice-President, W. P. Hayne, Boyce.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

#### MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. B. Perry, Grenada.  
Vice-President, W. H. Madden, Yazoo City.  
Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.

#### OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, A. G. Eakins, Shawnee.  
Vice-President, Geo. H. Walker, Muskogee.  
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, John T. Stevens, Kershaw.  
Vice-President, F. H. Hendrix, Leesville.  
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.  
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

#### TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Patrick Grogan, Houston.  
Vice-President, B. W. Couch, Fort Worth.  
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.  
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, November 6.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11.60; Middle West, \$10.90 @11; city steam, 10% @10% c. nom.; refined Continent, \$12.20; South American, \$12.45; Brazil, kegs, \$13.45; compound, 7 @7% c. nom.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 6.—Copra fabrique, 101½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 75¼ fr.; edible. —.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 6.—(By Cable.—Beef, extra India mess. —; pork, prime mess. —; shoulders, square, 70s.; New York, 67s. 9d.; picnic, 57s.; hams, long, 73s. 3d.; American cut, 66s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 69s.; long clear, 77s.; short backs, 67s.; bellies, clear, 77s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 54s. 6d.; American refined contract, 56s. 3d. 28-lb. boxes, 56s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 31s. 3d.; choice, 32s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 72s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 29s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was active and strong again on further reports as to hog sickness, and more serious advices as to the extent of the foot-and-mouth disease.

### Stearine.

The market was firm with reports of business at 9c. for oleo.

### Tallow.

The demand was better and sales of 200,000 lbs. were reported at 6¼ c. for specials. City was quoted at 6¼ c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and strong, with values advancing sharply on the strength of lard reports, of large foreign demand for oil and a higher crude market at the South.

Market was very strong and active in the afternoon on the advance in lard and active covering of "shorts." Market closed 38 to 49 points advance. Sales, 27,200 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.70 @6.05; crude, southeast, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$5.65 @5.77; December, \$5.75 @5.78; January, \$5.87 @5.88; February, \$5.90 @6.10; March, \$6.14 @6.16; April, \$6.18 @6.30; May, \$6.32 @6.40; June, \$6.35 @6.50; good off oil, \$5.40 bid; off oil, \$5.25 @5.85; red off oil, \$5.20 bid; winter oil, \$5.75 bid; summer white oil, \$5.75 bid.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 6.—Hog market slow and 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$7.50 @7.70; mixed, \$7.20 @7.85; heavy, \$7.15 @7.80; rough, heavy, \$7.15 @7.30; Yorkers, \$7.65 @7.75; pigs, \$4.50 @7; cattle steady to strong; beefs, \$6.40 @11; cows and heifers, \$3.80 @9.60; Texas steers, \$6.20 @7.15; stockers and feeders, Western, \$5.70 @9.25. Sheep market steady; native, \$5.75 @6.60; Western, \$5.75 @6.60; yearlings, \$6.75 @7.75; lambs, \$7.50 @9.20; Western, \$7.50 @9.25.

Sioux City, November 6.—Hogs higher, at \$7.30 @7.70.

Buffalo, November 6.—No receipts of livestock of any kind.

Kansas City, November 6.—Hogs steady, at \$7.10 @7.80.

South Omaha, November 6.—Hogs lower, at \$7 @7.40.

St. Joseph, November 6.—Hogs slow, at \$6.90 @7.70.

Louisville, November 6.—Hogs not received.

Indianapolis, November 6.—Hogs steady, at \$7.25 @7.50.

## LATE QUARANTINE NEWS.

### Boston Stock Yards Quarantined.

Late developments were that the Boston stock yards were quarantined, the disease having been found at three points in Massachusetts.

### Packing to Resume at Chicago Monday.

Chicago reports were that in two States the disease was under control. The Illinois State Veterinarian said the Chicago stock yards, because of active fumigating work, would be able possibly by Monday to unload stock direct from cars into plants, and so be able to continue packing operations.

Shipments of hay from all quarantined States have been prohibited by the United States Government.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, October 31, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	6,098	12,800	13,785
Armour & Co.	7,165	23,700	29,044
Swift & Co.	4,741	12,200	35,311
Morris & Co.	3,858	8,800	12,316
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,561	8,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,984	...	...
Total (complete)	29,097	116,291	105,202

Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,700 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 5,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,300 hogs; others, 11,700 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,818	11,635	8,558
Forster Packing Co.	100	...	1,482
S. & S. Co.	4,758	8,668	3,572
Swift & Co.	6,280	8,405	7,358
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,591	8,679	5,519
Morris & Co.	5,444	6,378	5,020
Blount	300	457	123
Independent Packing Co.	788	605	...
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	132	4,326	...
Butchers	144	1,103	41

Hell Packing Co., 180 hogs; S. Kraus, 136 cattle; I. Meyer, 67 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 253 cattle; M. Rice, 2,069 hogs; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 168 cattle; E. Storm, 70 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 162 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 50 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,819	2,579	3,038
Swift & Co.	2,774	4,300	8,930
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,686	3,820	8,751
Armour & Co.	2,456	5,512	8,781
Swartz & Co.	...	533	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,056	...
Others	10,714	...	55,561
South Omaha Packing Co.	42 cattle; S. & S. Co., 1,006 sheep; Lincoln Packing Co., 64 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 7 cattle.	...	...

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,488	7,158	3,629
Swift & Co.	4,926	7,790	2,969
Armour & Co.	4,880	9,857	4,570
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	327	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	77	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	143	2,636	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,078	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	843	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	2,211	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	413	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	398	...
Others	1,710	18,418	1,956

St. Joseph.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,700	14,976	2,901
Hammond Packing Co.	1,123	7,836	1,245
Morris & Co.	1,650	6,306	1,020
United Dressed Beef Co.	30	...	...

\*Incomplete.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	14,000	5,000
Kansas City	500	2,500	500
Omaha	100	3,500	100
St. Louis	500	10,000	400
St. Joseph	500	6,800	200
Sioux City	100	2,000	100
St. Paul	2,700	1,400	...
Oklahoma City	100	700	...
Fort Worth	1,200	500	...
Milwaukee	10	2,506	100
Denver	100	100	2,200
Toledo	...	1,000	...
Louisville	250	1,850	...
Detroit	...	250	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	600	...
Indianapolis	150	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	3,000	100
Buffalo	1,000	5,000	3,600
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,600
New York	493	1,523	2,856

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	38,000	34,000
Kansas City	22,000	9,400	15,000
Omaha	6,500	3,000	24,000
St. Louis	11,300	11,300	4,000
St. Joseph	2,500	4,000	1,500
Sioux City	4,500	3,000	2,200
St. Paul	8,800	9,000	27,000
Oklahoma City	700	1,500	...
Fort Worth	4,600	2,000	100
Milwaukee	15	1,452	250
Denver	2,400	1,100	5,600
Louisville	3,500	5,000	177
Wichita	...	359	...
Indianapolis	800	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,700	12,000	11,000
Cincinnati	500	4,940	300
Buffalo	5,700	22,500	17,000
Cleveland	900	5,000	8,000
New York	4,004	16,519	17,922

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	23,000	16,000
Kansas City	10,000	15,000	11,000
Omaha	3,000	4,000	8,500
St. Louis	5,300	10,700	2,900
St. Joseph	1,700	9,500	1,200
Sioux City	500	2,000	2,500
St. Paul	3,200	7,200	600
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,500	...
Fort Worth	3,900	1,500	300
Milwaukee	800	9,000	1,000
Denver	2,400	300	1,000
Louisville	150	500	50
Indianapolis	900	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	2,000
Cincinnati	500	3,500	300
Cleveland	100	1,500	6,000
Boston	3,454	20,787	17,285
Buffalo	200	5,000	4,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,000	30,000	23,000
Kansas City	12,000	14,000	6,000
Omaha	3,800	4,000	9,500
St. Louis	6,600	10,000	4,600
St. Joseph	3,000	9,000	1,200
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	3,000
St. Paul	1,800	5,100	6,000
Oklahoma City	900	1,600	...
Fort Worth	5,000	3,000	500
Milwaukee	...	15,320	...
Denver	1,600	1,400	1,600
Louisville	200	600	50
Detroit	...	3,500	...
Wichita	...	1,422	...
Indianapolis	900	9,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	200	6,636	200
Buffalo	...	2,500	...
Cleveland	100	2,000	6,000
New York	3,068	10,335	11,842

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	18,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	3,400	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	6,000	7,000	2,400
St. Joseph	2,100	12,000	2,500
Sioux City	900	2,500	1,800
St. Paul	...	4,400	...
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,700	1,600	200
Milwaukee	...	1,829	...
Louisville	...	3,000	...
Detroit	...	1,330	...
Wichita	...	1,600	...
Indianapolis	...	9,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	500	2,200	100
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	1,100	4,144	7,220

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	18,000	16,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	800	6,000	8,000
St. Louis	700	5,000	500
St. Joseph	700	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	900	3,000	1,800
Fort Worth	3,200	1,200	200
St. Paul	1,800	5,700	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,000	...

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 4.

On Monday we had 21,982 cattle, including 4,000 Westerns, which is not a heavy run for the time of the year, and all kinds of rumors were in the air about closing the yards, on the strength of which some cattle, notably the good to choice grades, sold anywhere from 10@25c. higher, while on the grass fat and short-fed steers it was a dull, stagnant trade. In fact, many of the cheap killers sold lower, as there was no outside demand; the Eastern shippers, large and small, who generally are active bidders on the medium and low priced cattle being entirely out of the trade because of the government quarantine, which provided that everything received in Chicago must be slaughtered in Chicago, an embargo being in effect prohibiting the shipment of any cattle, or so far as that is concerned, any livestock of any kind from Chicago to any point in the country. Tuesday's run of 4,900 cattle met with a slow, draggy demand at Monday's general level of values, the lethargy of the trade being largely the result of uncertainty over the outcome and expected liberal mid-week receipts. Sales, however, were made on a basis not quotably different from Monday's prices. Monday's run of 19,000 cattle included about 3,000 Westerns, and because of the uncertainty as to what the Federal and State officials would do, they not having arrived at a final conclusion, the trade was simply rotten and up to noon 90 per cent. of the steer cattle were in first hands and still unsold, and at the writing of this letter. What few cattle had been disposed of looked 15@25c. lower than Monday, and that it would be a badly demoralized and irregularly lower market was the consensus of opinion.

Butcher stuff opened very slow and dull on Monday. Later that day it was rumored that the Federal and State officials would quarantine and close the yards absolutely, and for fear that would be the case and that they would not be able to get any cattle for a few days buyers got very energetic and Monday's trade wound up active and 15c. higher, but since that time there has been a decided slump in values, Tuesday's market ruling dull and lower, and Wednesday's trade was again lower, most everything in the she-stuff line, except canners and cutters, showing 25 to 40c. decline, while the bull trade was badly demoralized and 40 to 60c. lower than the best time Monday. The veal calf market is off 25 to 50c., while heavy calves are anywhere from 50c. to \$1.50 lower, most loss being on the good quality, thin calves, such as would under normal conditions sell to good advantage for feeding purposes, and they have to bring what they are worth for slaughter. Existing conditions are abnormal.

Hog receipts on Wednesday were estimated around 30,000. Trade opened in a very unsettled condition. Various rumors were afloat again on that day concerning the quarantine law and up to the writing of this letter there was some question as to whether the State and Government officials would take drastic measures of closing the yards until the same could be thoroughly disinfected under their supervision. General trade, as above stated, ruled uneven and bulk of the hogs sold on a basis of strong to 10c. higher, largely in a range of \$7.40@7.60. It is hard to predict

the outcome under present conditions, but we are of the belief that the State and Government officials will be able to handle the matter without closing our yards, which will give us a reasonably normal market for all stock that is shipped in that is fit for immediate slaughter. Of course, with the Eastern shippers unable to ship any live stock out, it will cut off all our Eastern demand and cause us to have more or less of a fluctuating market as long as these conditions exist. (Yards were closed and all business suspended after this letter was written.)

Sheep and lambs have been very strong and active since the opening of the week, with present prices ranging from 15 to 20c. on sheep and 30 to 40c. on lambs above last week's close. So far as is known not a single case of disease has been found among sheep or lambs throughout the country, but it is no doubt a wise move on the part of the Government to throw every precaution around this branch of the trade, as well as the other lines of the livestock industry. Outside of the fact that supplies have been curtailed materially, owing to the present quarantine restrictions, there is a natural under current of strength that seems to forecast an excellent demand throughout the season, and it is to be hoped that the present complications, which bar feeders from filling their yards, may soon be overcome. (Later.—Yards closed.) We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$8.40@8.75; poor to medium, \$7.75@8.25; culls, \$6@7; fat yearlings, \$7@7.50; poor to medium, \$6.50@6.75; fat wethers, \$5.85@6.10; good to choice ewes, \$5.25@5.40; poor to medium, \$4.75@5; culls, \$3.50@4.25. There is no trading in breeding ewes or feeding sheep or lambs.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 4.

Cattle receipts for the week amounted to 31,900 head, which included 10,950 head on the southern side of the market. Beef steers for the week are generally 15 to 25c. higher, particularly those selling between \$7.50@9.50. This price is what the bulk of the offerings brought. A few topped the market at \$10.50. As a result of the quarantine put on most of the large yards east of the Mississippi River, on stockers and feeders, this kind suffered particularly. There has been absolutely no trading on this kind. At the close of the week most of the common and medium steers which would otherwise go as feeders have sold to the packers at canner prices, and are from 50c.@\$1.50 lower. Cows and heifers are 15@25c. lower for the week. Top cows brought \$7.50, with the bulk at \$4.75@5.50. A few odd heifers topped at \$10.50; some choice ones sold also at \$9.00, with the bulk at \$5.75@7.50. Steers and heifers, mixed, topped at \$10.25. Veal calves sold generally between \$10@10.25. Everything on the quarantine side of the market was generally steady.

Hog receipts were 59,000 during the week. The embargo on shipments out of the yards has shown its effect on hogs as well as on cattle. A large part of the receipts here are generally purchased by Eastern order buyers. As a result of the embargo this end of the trade is practically at a standstill, and prices on some classes are demoralized, this is particularly the case on pigs. The week's top was made at the first of the week when \$7.70 was paid. Since Monday prices have declined and today the market topped \$7.30, on best offerings, with the bulk at \$6.90@7.25.

The sheep receipts for the week amounted to 16,325 head. Lambs are 35@50c. higher for the week. Best offerings today topped at \$6.85. The bulk of the week's offerings has ranged from \$8@8.50. Mutton sheep sold generally at \$5.25. Clearances excellent.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, November 3.

Cattle receipts today were 11,000 head. This was a material reduction from recent Tuesdays, partly on account of the natural shrinkage in the supply now due, and partly because of the fact that some car orders in the country were annulled yesterday because of the chaotic outlook at markets affected by the government ruling with respect to foot and mouth disease, and uncertainties as to the effect of same on market values this week. A very strong demand developed, and killing grades sold 10@25c. higher, in addition to the advance of 10@15c. yesterday. Order buyers required more cattle today, also hogs, and as long as the present condition exists at the large markets east of the Mississippi and outside killers are shut off from getting supplies there, the order trade here will experience a big uplift. Also, it is figured that Chicago and St. Louis packers will handle more of their trade from Kansas City, on account of smaller supplies of livestock at those markets, until the order now in effect is modified or discontinued. The general cattle trade is 25@50c. higher than the close of last week, or 75c.@\$1.25 above the low spot two weeks ago. Nothing prime is here today, short fed steers selling at \$8.25 @9.50 this week. Colorado and Panhandle shipments are comparatively light as compared with receipts from those sections heretofore. Quarantine steers sold up to \$7.25 today, highest price in several weeks.

Order buyers had good orders for hogs today, and paid up to \$7.45, their purchases called 5@10c. higher. The top here was 15c. above top at St. Joseph, and 20c. above Omaha's top. Packers refused to pay the advance, and steady prices was the best they would pay. Receipts of hogs were 15,000 head. Some of the orders that have formerly been placed in St. Louis and Chicago were filled here today, which developed the strength shown.

Sheep and lambs sold strong to 25c. higher, best lambs \$8.25. Receipts were 12,000 head. Fat ewes are quotable up to \$5.60, breeding ewes \$4.75 to \$5.50, feeding lambs \$6.50 to \$7.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., November 3.

Sharply decreased receipts of cattle last week brought about a quick reversal of form in the market and prices for practically everything advanced about as much as it had declined the week previous. Between the European war, the financial stringency and the quarantine in Chicago, the cattle trade is in about as nervous a state as it ever gets, but the quick recovery as soon as receipts let up indicates a strong and healthy undertone to the trade. Choice yearlings sold up to \$10.50 and choice heavy beefs at \$9.75 while the best Western grass beef made \$8.55 or prices about as good as at any time in the past two or three months. The fair to good native cattle are selling largely around \$8.25 @8.25 and a lot of common to fair warmed up and short fed stock is selling at \$6.50@8 and on down. Cows and heifers have shown even more improvement of late than beef steers choice, heifery stock selling up around

(Concluded on page 37.)

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

	Beef.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York .....	1,930	2,779	4,973	6,018
Jersey City .....	5,832	3,768	31,174	26,706
Central Union .....	2,306	691	16,709	—
Totals .....	10,068	7,238	52,856	32,724
Totals last week .....	11,461	6,855	36,384	28,105



# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Activity continues in packer hides, sales again totalling about 100,000 hides or better. All selections of the list except spready native steers were moved at steady to stronger figures. The general tone to the situation is one of strength due to limited supplies. Heavy native steers were moved at the top rate of 21½¢, involving about 2,000 October and November hides. Prior business was at 21¢, some of the interested sellers booking their expected production to the end of the year. The remaining small unsold supplies of native steers are firmly held at 22¢, with bids at 21½¢, refused. Heavy Texas steers were sold at 19½¢, involving two cars of September kill and two thousand October heavy weights moved at 19½¢. Lights and extreme lights sold at 18½¢, and 18¢, respectively, involving about 4,000 October hides. Butt branded steers sold at 19½¢, taking about 2,000 October kill, and some killers are talking 19½¢. Colorado steers sold at the former sale rate of 18½¢, embracing two lots of October and November kill, totalling 12,000 hides. Branded cows sold at the former rate of 18¢, embracing about 35,000 October, November hides throughout the period, several packers participating. Heavy native cows brought 20¢, for a lot of 4,000 September and October take-off. Light native cows brought 20¢, for two lots totalling 5,000 December kill and 7,000 January light weights brought 19½¢. Native bulls went at 16½¢, involving about 1,500 August, September, October slaughter. Branded bulls moved at 15½¢, involving 2,000 October and November hides, principally of southern and river points of take-off. Northern bulls are quoted at 15¢ nominal.

Later.—The market is more active. Sales of 16,000 September-October light and extreme light Texas steers 18@18½¢, respectively; two cars late October branded cows (no grubbing allowed) 18½¢, 10,000 September branded cows 18½¢. Market now closely up.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trade was rather slow in country hides, largely owing to depleted supplies. On the present high levels of value, local dealers have no incentive to speculate by selling short for future delivery with the possibility of meeting with a higher market when covering their sales. Heavy steers were not moved in this market, but a car of Ohio sold at 17½¢, f. o. b. for movement in this direction or 17½¢, Chicago basis. This figure is usually asked here for this selection, but no sales have been effected above 17¢, recently. Heavy cows, seconds, were taken along with No. 2 bulls at 16½¢, or on a 17½¢ basis for 1's. Buffs opened the week with a sale of seconds at 16½¢, with heavy cow, 2's, included. Later a car of buff brought 17½¢, and two cars went at 17½¢. Tanners are ready to bid 17½¢, freely for luff weights, but stocks are limited and offerings small. Also holders are talking 17½¢, for further business. The situation at outside points of steady to strong at 17 to 17½¢, delivered Chicago basis for all weights of seasonable hides. Extremes moved at 18½¢, early in the week for a couple of cars of seasonable hides and later two more moved at 18½¢. This latter price is now firmly asked on further trading. Holders have limited stocks. Bids at 18½¢, were reported refused for December delivery of patent leather quality. Branded cows sold at 14¢, involving about 10,000 country and country packer varieties, in bundle condition. Bulls were not reported sold, but tanners made bids at the last sale rate of 13½¢. Holders are asking 14½¢.

Later.—Country hides are stronger. Sales of one car heavy cows 17½¢, two cars Ohio buff 18¢. Extremes held at 19¢. One car city calf at 23¢, same bid reported for more. Bids of 24½¢, for packer calfskins to January refused. Six cars early November packer sheep and lamb skins brought \$1.30, bids of \$1.25 refused.

**CALFSKINS** were quiet in the first salted

Chicago city varieties, although there are veiled rumors going around the market of a movement at 22½¢. Last sales were at 22¢. Offerings are at 23¢, with the intimation given in some quarters that bids at 22½¢, might be accepted. A car of outside city skins of choice quality sold at 22¢. Country skins are quoted quiet at 20¢, asked; packer skins are quiet. Last sales were at 23½¢@24¢. Unsold stocks are small and held at 25¢, for October forward take-off. Deacons are quiet at 85@95¢, nominal and light calf at \$1.05@1.15 as to lots; city weight quoted at \$1.30 best bid. Kipskins sold at 20¢, for country run and cities moved at 20½¢; a car sold at each figure. Packer skins moved at the former sale rate of 21¢, one killer moving about 20,000 September-October and November take-off.

**HORSE HIDES** remain dull and featureless. Tanners decline to make satisfactory bids on the ample offerings submitted them. Regular country run of hides is quoted at \$4.75@4.90 nominal for business and up to \$5.25 usually asked. Available stocks are ample both here and in the originating sections. City hides are quoted at \$5.00@5.50 nominal for business; No. 2 hides are quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2.00 and coltskins at 50@75¢, asked.

**HOGSKINS** are meeting with a moderate demand at 50@60¢, as to quality for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Buyers are not as anxious for skins as formerly.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Conditions are unchanged in sheepskins. Pullers are anxious for supplies and have paid advances throughout the week for suitable lots. Unsold supplies are small. Packer sheep and lambskins of late October slaughter sold at \$1.15, previous bids at \$1.14 having been refused. Sellers are asking up to \$1.25 for the early November sheep and lambs. Country skins are bringing 60@80¢, average as to quality of seasonable uniform lots; country packer skins are in good call and quoted up to \$1.05 for prior salting. Dry western pelts are slow, due to limited stocks and quoted at 16@17¢, asked as to quality; outside for the best Montana descriptions.

## Kansas City.

Native steers sold to the extent of about one car September-October 21½¢, another large car of kosher at 20½¢, although New York kosher are selling at 20½¢. What few September-October now unsold firmly held at 22¢. Spread native steers sold at 22¢, for stuck throats and 21¢, for kosher. There are still some earlier salting being offered at 19½¢, to 18½¢, respectively. One lot of 1,500 regular packer October butt brands sold at 19½¢, being ¼¢ advance, although an outside independent packer cleaned up around 2,000 at 18¢, that included about 75 to 80 per cent. Colorados at the same price. Total trading in Texas steers was around 30,000 hides, of which about 5,000 were October all heavy at 19½¢, the balance lights and extremes of which a couple of cars strictly September sold at 18½¢, and 18½¢, and the rest of October at 18½¢, and 18¢, however the packers are now talking 19½¢ to 20¢, for heavy, and 18½¢ to 19¢, lights, 18½¢, to ½¢, extremes. Colorados sold at 18¢. Most packers now talking 18½¢, to 19¢, for October-November. About 4,500 October salting heavy cows were sold at 20¢. Light native cows sold at 20¢, while at the same time other packers were offering these same hides at 19½¢. Branded cows sold at 18¢, for October, some including a few late September; however, probably 12,000 to 15,000 early September alone sold at 18½¢, to 18½¢. Native bulls changed hands at 16½¢, and 17¢. While heavy average are being held at 16½¢, to 17¢, buyers think they can still be purchased at 16½¢.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—A stronger market with a 1¢ advance secured, 2,000 Puerto Cabellos

bringing 26¢, 1,000 dry salted Mexicans 24¢; 16,000 Matadero steers reported moved at 14@16¢, shipping weight, 6 to 12 per cent. shrinkage guaranteed. River Plate market firmer. Wet salted Mexicans and Havanans advanced about ½¢. Receipts fair. 27,000 Buenos Ayres, wet salted, and 7,000 dry were among the recent arrivals. Orinocos and Bogotas sold at 26¢. 108,000 Buenos Ayres were imported for tanners' account.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—A sale of country packer hides, 25 lbs. and up made at 18¢. New York packers holding firmly. 1,000 kosher native cows sold at 18½¢. Two cars 19¢. Native steers held at 20½¢. Butt branded 18½¢. Colorados 18½¢. Cows 19¢, and bulls 16½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—A quiet but firm market. Offerings moderate. New York State hides quoted at 17@17½¢, flat in carlots. Buffs 17½¢. Extremes 18½¢, with heavier weights ¼¢, more. Southern hides quoted at 15½@16¢, flat. 1,000 Eastern Pennsylvania buffs sold at 17¢. 1,000 New York State hides, 25 lbs. and up, sold at 17¢, flat and small lots at 16½¢. Virginia extremes quoted at 16@16½¢, flat. Canadian hides quiet.

**CALFSKINS.**—A quiet but steady market. Medium and heavyweights principally wanted. New York City calf quoted at \$1.80, \$2.45 and \$2.85. Outside city \$1.65, \$2.25 and \$2.65. Country, \$1.50, \$2.15 and \$2.50.

## Boston.

New England hides are firmer; 25 to 50 lbs. is quoted 17½@18¢; 50 lbs. and up at 17@17½¢. Dealers are asking high prices for western hides, with few being offered and the kill reported light. The market has not been as active the last few days. Quote Ohio extremes selected 18½@19¢, according to shipping point. Ohio buff 17½@18¢, selected. Southern 25 to 60 lbs. held at 15½@15¾¢, 25 to 45 lbs. 15¾@16¢. Both wet salted and dry South American hides are firmer and prices advancing. Although some shippers may be willing to sell B. A.'s at 26½@27¢, it is only for those that they have been holding for some time. New offerings are held at 28½¢. Frigorificos sold on a basis of 20½¢. The demand for calfskins is centered on the heavy weight. There is not much stock available, but tanners show little interest and prices have not strengthened much in sympathy with the hide market.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 31, 1914:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	29,613
Kansas City	29,954
Omaha	8,504
St. Joseph	2,799
Cudahy	605
Sioux City	2,698
South St. Paul	6,537
New York and Jersey City	10,065
Fort Worth	8,793
Philadelphia	3,091
Pittsburgh	1,545
Denver	1,252
Oklahoma City	4,771

### HOGS.

Chicago	114,350
Kansas City	47,532
Omaha	17,822
St. Joseph	45,216
Cudahy	12,599
Sioux City	14,106
Ottumwa	11,100
Cedar Rapids	6,697
South St. Paul	32,014
New York and Jersey City	11,048
Fort Worth	7,096
Philadelphia	9,515
Pittsburgh	4,161
Denver	4,161
Oklahoma City	11,762

### SHEEP.

Chicago	95,966
Kansas City	29,769
Omaha	29,959
St. Joseph	4,746
Cudahy	376
Sioux City	3,042
South St. Paul	9,798
New York and Jersey City	52,856
Fort Worth	1,435
Philadelphia	11,876
Pittsburgh	3,662
Denver	3,660
Oklahoma City	953



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Freeport, Texas.—W. O. Anderson, L. K. Johnson and W. A. Lane have incorporated the Freeport Light, Water & Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—B. N. Flickinger, president and C. A. Sawyer, secretary, have incorporated the International Refrigerating Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Freeport, Texas.—C. A. Jones, of Spur; F. F. Hastings and W. T. Andrews, of Stamford, have incorporated the Freeport Water & Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000.

South Richmond, Va.—The Chesterfield Co-operative Creamery has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$15,000, by L. S. Thacker, president, South Richmond; and Oscar Swineford, secretary, Richmond.

Decatur, Ala.—The Decatur Ice Cream Company, has been incorporated to manufacture ice cream and butter and to operate a cold storage plant by Foster H. Pointer, president and J. W. Clopton, secretary and treasurer.

## ICE NOTES.

Winchester, Ky.—E. L. Proctor, proprietor of the Proctor Creamery, will install a creamery.

Bryan, Texas.—A. W. Kinnard, proprietor of the Fairmead Dairy, will establish a creamery.

Bradentown, Fla.—An ice cream factory will be established by O. B. Sias, of Belleview, Fla.

Franklin, Ga.—A 100-ton cold storage plant will be constructed by the Franklin Electric & Ice Company.

Harland, Ky.—A 15-ton ice plant will be installed by Walter Smith in connection with his bottling works.

Freeport, Texas.—The installation of an ice plant is being contemplated by the Freeport Water & Ice Company.

Chicago, Ill.—A one-story brick storage house will be built by the Ravenswood Ice Company, at 4714 Ravenswood avenue.

Lexington, Ky.—The capital stock of the Consumers' Ice & Cold Storage Company, has been increased from \$150,000 to \$225,000.

Thomasville, Ga.—W. H. Flowers and J. H. Flowers, Jr., will establish an ice cream factory, including a 15-ton refrigerating plant.

Galveston, Tex.—The Southwestern Ice Manufacturers' Association will hold their annual convention in Galveston on November 17, 18 and 19.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama Packing Company will improve and enlarge their refrigerating plant; increasing their daily output to 40 tons of ice.

Harahan City, La.—(P. O. at New Orleans)—A. H. Johnness, president of the General Realty Company, is contemplating the establishment of an ice plant.

Leslie, Ark.—The Leslie Ice, Lighting & Power Company and Lenker Hub Company have consolidated as Leslie Ice, Lighting & Power Company, with a capital stock of \$48,000.

## LIQUID ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

(Concluded from page 17.)

work with not only dry, but pure ammonia. Note the difference between dryness and purity, for volatile hydro-carbons may exist in the very liquid itself, which cause abnormally high pressures. Such foul gases refuse to liquefy and fill up the condensers.

These bad gases must be blown away. Hydro-carbon gases are both colorless and odorless, which makes them hard to find by tests. They are hidden, and like latent heat we know them by the effect they produce when they refuse to liquefy, causing excessive fuel bills or power bills and great ammonia consumption.

It has been estimated that in order to purge 15 pounds of uncondensable or hydro-carbon gas from the system you lose 85 pounds of pure gas, because the two are closely associated or intermingled, so that when the purge valve is opened the good as well as the bad gases are liberated unavoidably together.

## Good Ammonia Requires No Purging.

Good ammonia requires no purging, for good ammonia is free from volatile hydro-carbons. The evaporation test does not disclose the presence of volatile carbon compounds, for they evaporate together with the ammonia. The working test seems to be the most reliable. The test for air in shipping cylinders means very little as to quality, and has the disadvantage of being deceptive.

Ammonia is like fullers' earth, because they both require a working test to prove their

effectiveness. In both cases results count more than analysis. A chemical report on fullers' earth is about as valuable as a chemical report on anhydrous ammonia. However, in making an exhaustive examination of ammonia a thorough chemist will demand to see the raw material as well as the finished product. In testing cement, for instance, a thorough chemist will also examine the klinker or raw material as well, in order to obtain data for proper valuation. The klinker may be overburnt or underburnt, and the chemist is right in demanding a sample of the raw material.

## Two Methods of Making Ammonia.

Now, it so happens that there are two methods of making ammonia, just as there are two methods of making lard, like kettle-rendered and steam-rendered; or of making sulphuric acid, one from brimstone, the other from pyrites; or of making coke or cement, or many other manufactured compounds—for anhydrous ammonia is a compound. There are various qualities of each process.

In the case of ammonia one process is called the direct process, because the ammonia is distilled direct from gas-house liquor. The other process is called the sulphate process, because sulphate ammonia is the raw material instead of the crude gas liquor itself. The ammonia gas contained in the gas liquor is absorbed in sulphuric acid, and in forming the crystallized sulphate ammonia is subjected to a powerful process of purification. In addition to this, I will add that skill and knowledge cut some figure, as well.

The purchase of anhydrous ammonia should be like the hiring of a man. You expect a man to perform some service and keep on doing so. In purchasing ammonia you must expect it to serve you by picking up or absorbing all the heat units possible and unloading them in large quantities day by day, without getting tired or worn out on the slightest occasion. Remember, you do not buy ammonia like other merchandise, to be sold to others from the shelf. Instead of that, you invest your money in an article that must work for you day and night, and produce results in heat-carrying capacity. For to produce one ton of refrigerating duty the vehicle ammonia must fetch and carry away 288,000 B. t. u. of heat from your insulated rooms in the shortest possible time, and that is why the question of ammonia as a heat vehicle is so serious as to affect the profits in a refrigerating plant.

## EVERY GIFFORD-WOOD Ice Harvesting Equipment

assures  
**Absolute Reliability**

Equipment for houses of  
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Let our Engineers work out your  
problems—No expense to you.



## ICE TOOLS

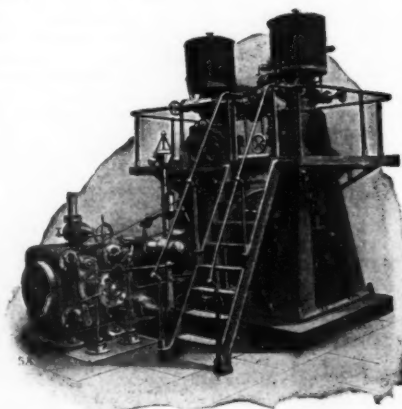
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BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.  
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.  
MELBOURNE: Arkell & Douglas, Inc.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alford & Co.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

### PENN. COLD STORAGE REFORM.

It is reported that the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature will repeal the radical cold storage law now on the statute books of that State, and enact instead a form of law which will be adopted uniformly by other States as a result of investigations which have been made. Uniform State legislation is necessary to afford opportunity for successful regulation, and to prevent hardship and injustice.

Back of the movement here for new cold storage legislation is the Corn Exchange National Bank, the president of which, Charles S. Calwell, will endeavor to enlist the aid of all the newly elected legislators. Merchants trading in perishable foodstuffs, according to Mr. Calwell, have grown tired of the present law, which was passed in 1913, and which, Mr. Calwell says, "is foolish, interferes with business and has raised prices for the consumers."

"This law has injured the farmer, injured the produce merchant, and, most of all, has injured the consumer," Mr. Calwell asserts. "It has resulted in driving out of Pennsylvania millions of dollars' worth of business. It has effected the destruction of enormous quantities of thoroughly wholesome foods, and has laid our State open to inferior foods from other States."

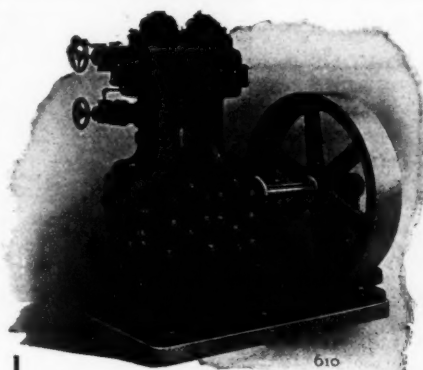
One of the most objectionable features of the law, he said, was the short time limit set for the storage of various products. This it is hoped to have amended with the passage of the proposed "uniform law," a complete draft of which has just been finished, after an exhaustive study of the subject by the National Commissioners of Uniform State Laws.

### SODA AND LYE INSTALLATION.

A Fort Wayne soap manufacturer has just written the Swenson Evaporator Company, Chicago, as follows: "If at any time you wish to refer anyone to us in regard to the evaporator, we will be very pleased to give it a hearty recommendation, as it has been doing splendid work."

This is a patented basket type triple-effect equipment in which the first pan handles caustic soda and the second and third pans handle spent lye. This worked beautifully from the first day, giving just the results which the company wanted, and the capacity was considerably above that guaranteed by the manufacturer of the evaporator equipment.

**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**



## Mechanical Refrigeration

### A Present Day Necessity

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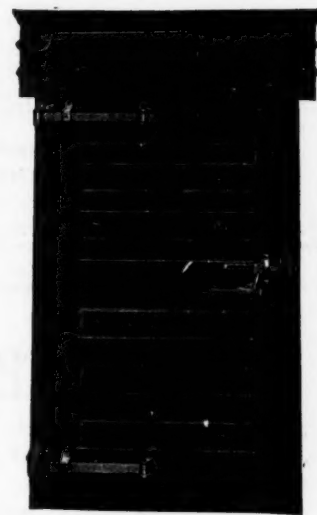
YORK Vertical Enclosed Machines ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 tons refrigerating capacity) are well adapted for use in the Meat Market. They need but little attention and do not require a skilled operator.

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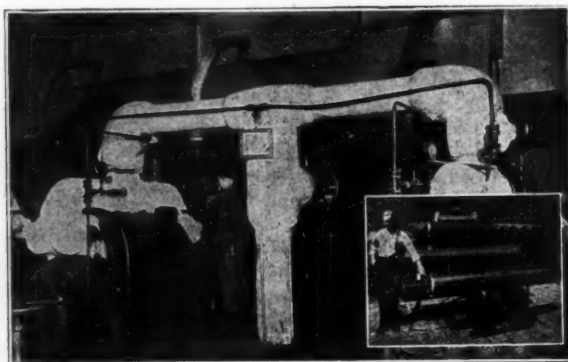
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On a subject that is of vital economic importance, and about which very little is known in the trade. It is a Pioneer Work by the leading authority in this country.

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By CARLETON ELLIS, S. B.

Member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, American Wood Preservers Association, Franklin Institute Inventors' Guild, Society of Chemical Industry (London) and German Chemical Society, Berlin

Heretofore, the literature on hydrogenation has been scattered through many periodicals, and except for a few condensed briefs, has not found its way into book form. In this work the author has collected and arranged in logical order all the known facts and figures of this important new branch of chemistry. The treatise describes the numerous processes proposed for the treatment of various oils with hydrogen, and gives many details of operation on the large scale. The catalytic materials employed and the manner of preparation are discussed fully, and all useful methods of generating hydrogen gas are detailed.

The publication is one which should be of great interest to workers in fatty and petroleum oils, and in fact in all arts where the treatment of unsaturated organic compounds is involved. While entering into the scientific side of the process in a thorough manner, the treatment of the subject from the standpoint of the practical operator is exceptionally well considered.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A FIRE-TESTED ROOF.

The illustration herewith shows a fierce fire raging in the building of J. R. Thomas' Sons, wholesale grocers at Youngstown, O. That it would be possible for any roof to stand such a test seems highly improbable at least, for the fire, starting by an explosion of accumulated natural gas on the top floor from a leak on the second floor, burned fiercely. Fortunately the building was of a slow-burning, so-called fireproof, construction so the flames met resistance everywhere and were confined to the fifth and sixth and second floors. While it lasted it was a hot fire, and yet as the picture shows, the J-M three-ply asbestos built-up roofing over concrete came through it without a bit of damage. It not only did not burn, but by standing up helped materially in checking the fire. The only breaks made in this roof were a few cracks from heat expansion and subsequent contraction in the concrete base beneath the roofing material. Messrs. Thomas write the National Provisioner that the roof is doing service now as before the fire. The H. W. Johns-Manville Company saying, "J-M Asbestos

Roofing Gives Perfect Fire Protection," is no idle boast.

### FIRE BRICK IN PACKING PLANTS.

The M. Lain Fire Brick Company, represented by George L. Rector, exhibited a line of their sanitary floor brick at the recent packers' convention at Chicago. These brick, manufactured in the glazed and unglazed qualities, are used for paving, floors, cellars, roofs, etc., in packinghouse plants, and are said to be particularly adapted for this use, owing to their ability to withstand trucking and the action of corroding influences, such as acids, grease, etc.

They are also used for lining rendering tanks and digesters, for in this line of work, while resisting the action of acids and grease, they also act as an insulator. These brick have proved a superior article for floors in packinghouses, which is shown by the fact that over two million of them have been sold during the past year, some of which have gone to Australia and South America, as well as all parts of the United States and Canada.

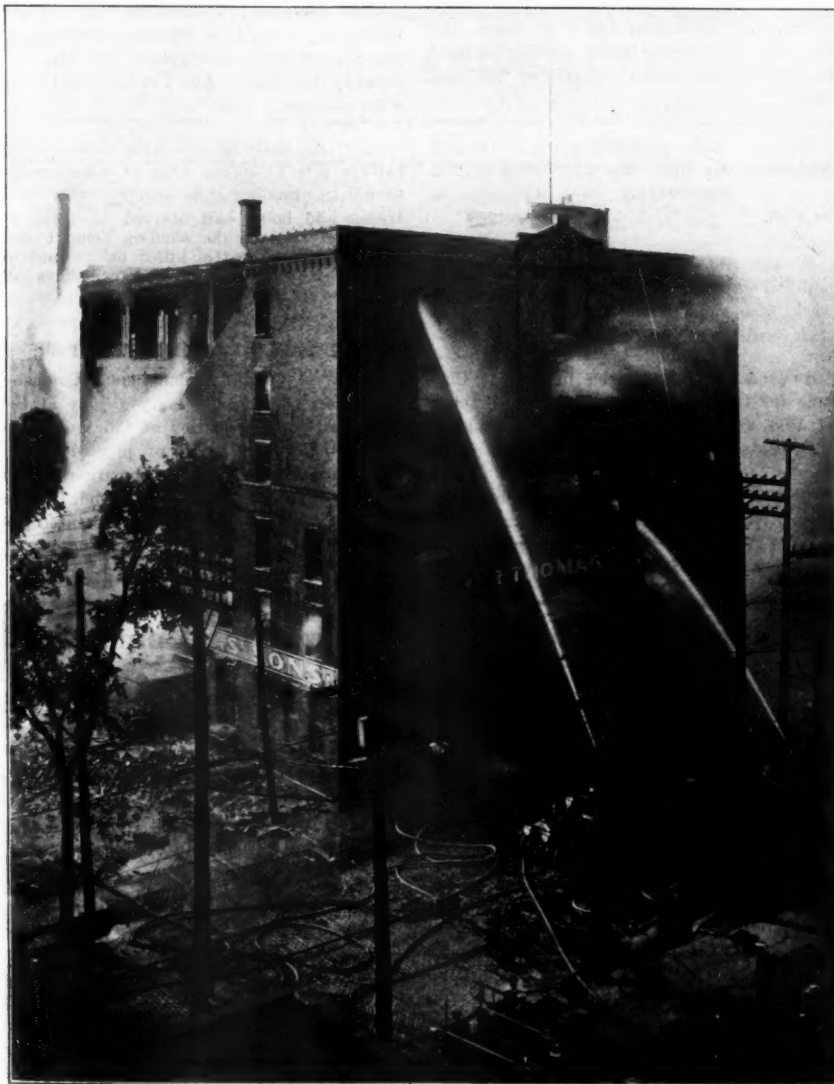
### FRICK CO.'S NEW CATALOGUE "P."

To get up a catalogue which will stand out among all others in any respect is a notable achievement, and that is what Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa., have succeeded in doing. Their new Catalogue P is distinctive in appearance and typography, full of detailed information on the science and art of refrigeration, and illustrative of the full Frick Company line of ice making and refrigerating machinery. The 176 pages are full of interesting and informing material about all phases of the refrigerating industry. The chapters called "Elementary notes for those who know little of the subject," contain a simple and plain explanation of how heat from coal makes cold and ice, always a seeming paradox to the novice. The text is illuminated with simple diagrams showing the simplest types of compression and absorption machinery, from which the operation of the huge machines subsequently shown can be clearly understood. A careful reading of these first dozen pages in "Catalogue P" will repay even those who feel they are pretty well grounded in refrigeration. To the operators of large units the descriptions in detail of the various component parts of the compressors, etc., cannot fail to be of interest.

Under the heading, "Purposes for Which Our Refrigerating Machinery Can Be Economically Used," comes references in detail to breweries, packinghouses, abattoirs, fish stores, vessel refrigeration, chemical dynamite, paint, sugar, molasses, chocolate, glue factories, etc., lard, paraffine and oil manufacturing, ice manufacturing, skating rinks, hotels, theaters, office and apartment buildings, cold stores, and many other lines of business where Frick machinery has been successfully installed. Tables of cold storage temperatures, etc., are given. A chapter on insulation and one on the properties of ammonia with the usual tables conclude the book. Any who are planning or thinking of using refrigerating or ice making machinery for any purpose will do well to get this handy volume and study its pages. They will have a much more intelligent idea in a more concrete form of the aid refrigeration could be to them, and by studying its pages be able to correspond with Frick Company upon their requirements in a way to save time and energy through a knowledge of what refrigeration will do and how it does its work of cooling.

### THE MOTOR TRUCK IN WAR.

"The wonderful work of motor trucks in the European war is an object lesson in efficiency that is bound to impress itself upon American business men," says Secretary and Treasurer W. L. Kissel, of the Kissel Motor Car Company. "It is plain that the war could not possibly have been pursued on such a scale but for the quick method of transporting men, provisions and supplies through the use of trucks. Just as great an economy of time and effort is, as a matter of fact, being saved by Kissel Kar trucks, and other good trucks, in many lines of business, but it is not brought home quite so strikingly."



HOW J-M. ASBESTOS ROOFING STOOD A FIRE TEST.

# Chicago Section

Quite a demand here for army horses of late.

Man wants but little here below, and as a rule gets it!

What has become of Hobson's Japanese invasion, anyhow?

That jab in the neck with a bayonet doesn't look good, at all.

On the firing line.—"Git up and git that furnace goin', Pa!"

And the party circle got bent out of all recognition—as a circle.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,250 net to the buyer.

Belgium. When will the innocent bystander cease to be the goat?

Hon. D. I. Davis' slogan is: "Speed—with the safety first clause inserted."

The retail murder business is strictly on the hog; extremely unsatisfactory.

Furs may come and furs may go, but the open-face stocking goes on irrespective!

Just because you set a batch of duck eggs under a hen you cannot expect chickens.

"When he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it" is a species of disease, at that.

Some countries haven't got an army as big as the guard surrounding Emperor Bill.

Somebody is going to get that Turkey for Thanksgiving, after all, if he doesn't watch out.

Turkey was named for slaughter, but we love to have him bob up serenely—seasonably.

A load of coal looms up like a police box in a fog compared to a bale of cotton—just now.

Now it's bovine, porcine and ovine stock on the market for sale. Pretty good stock to hold, at that!

Bargain day.—Indemnity imposed by Ger-

many upon Brussels reduced from 40 millions to 9 millions.

Getting time to separate your benny from the moth balls, or the other kind of balls—three of 'em—"Uncle's!"

Sydney Sinclair, of T. M. Sinclair & Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was a visitor on 'change during the week.

As a "stamper out," what's the matter with "Doc" Sam Bennett stamping out this war epidemic? He could do it!

The Kernel seems to have been shot into the discard for keeps. But don't worry. He'll break out in a fresh place!

"Rejected on account of my teeth," said a would-be enlistee in the army. "Gee!" said his pal. "Yuh don't bite 'em. Yuh shoot 'em!"

There are provision bears at large, but just how they figure their position is hard to follow, being made up largely of "ifs" and "buts."

John D. ain't so awful worse after all. And there are more like him being reviled every day unreasonably. Gee, it's awful to be rich!

Wow! What a bunch of disappointed political guys there are moping around this week, who shudda bin elected—according to their wail!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 31, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.84 cents per pound.

More civil service questions: Why is a locomotive, also a steamship, spoken of as "she"? Where do the flies go in winter? What is a nature faker, and who qualifies?

Extraordinary precautionary measures are absolutely necessary with this foot-and-mouth disease, but there is no reason for alarm. The alarmist, however, is ever on the job.

Apropos of exhibition rooms at the packer's convention, the Jamison Cold Storage Door Company has already reserved rooms for next year. Going some, and characteristic of this concern!

Owing to radical measures being taken by the government to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in part of Michigan and Indiana a wrong impression seems to prevail that the disease is of far greater extent than it really is. Remember, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!

Funny the Kernel couldn't "wise us up" to those two nations scheming to grab San Francisco and New York and hold 'em for ransom when he first found it out. He's getting there, O. K. "I'm growing old and older every year; I see my finish clearer every year; gray hairs are getting thicker, less capacity for licker. And I'm more and more a kicker—every year!"

After all, there doesn't seem to be such a hellova pile of glory, even of questionable brand, in standing knee-deep in water in a trench and being half starved to death at that, and then at the wind-up being buried like a bunch of cattle killed on account of foot-and-mouth disease. You can have all that kind of glory you want!

## VEGETABLE PARCHMENT PAPER.

The West Carrollton Parchment Company of Dayton, Ohio, had a tasty display at the recent packers' convention at Chicago, showing their Puritan brand of printed parchment wrappers for meats, oleomargarine and butter. J. R. Friend, Gordon Friend, Charles Christman and W. B. Davies represented the company, which has a high standing in the trade.

## Packers Architectural & Engineering Company

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ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

## MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

### NO BRITISH MEAT SHORTAGE.

There has been a general impression that meat supplies were scarce in Great Britain as a result of the war. Those who have watched The National Provisioner's reports of foreign meat traffic know that large shipments of South American and Australian meats have gone to England each week since shipping arrangements were resumed. A statement, issued early in October by a London distributing concern for foreign meats, and furnished to The National Provisioner by Poels & Brewster, the British import and export firm, indicates this situation more in detail. It says:

The British public is by no means short of meat supplies. Food cargoes continue to enjoy practically uninterrupted transit. The market is not being exploited by speculators.

A purely sectional view of the trade from the standpoint of importers of frozen meat would be misleading. Too much significance might easily be attached to the comparative neglect of frozen mutton and frozen beef by the retailers at the present time. The explanation lies as much in the attraction of other descriptions of meat, which are plentiful, as in the prices demanded for the frozen article.

The market recently has been full of meat each day, and seldom cleared at the finish. Home-grown supplies have been unusually heavy, and one week they constituted nearly 50 per cent. of the total offerings. Irish beef is still coming forward very freely, and, in addition, the prices realized and the partial failure of the root crops are undoubtedly influencing graziers to kill off all old cows and ewes in order to save the feed. The result is that quantities even heavier than the usual autumn supply are now coming on the market.

The crop of Scotch hill lambs appears to have been above the average, and the plainer

grades of these are selling at less than the prices required for prime frozen lambs.

Dutch mutton is also very much in evidence, and with ewes easily bought at 5½d. per pound, it is easy to understand the neglect of frozen mutton. The cheapest meat in the market, however, is Dutch pork, which has been arriving in very large quantities, and selling at prices which create a very good demand under present conditions. Good small pigs have been obtainable at 6½d. per pound and larger sizes cheaper.

At the same time the public demand has of necessity fallen off considerably. Not only have large numbers of wage-earners been enrolled for military service, but the higher value of meat restricts the purchasing power of the average consumer of frozen meat. The shop-owning companies find it a very difficult matter to put up their prices in correspondence with the movement in values on the wholesale market, and the attempt to do so reduces their output. The requirements of the Government departments, however, are so large that importers have experienced no difficulty in disposing of the desired quantities, and by this means have placed meat which the trade is neglecting in favor of other supplies.

The resumption of shipments from Argentina is welcomed from all points of view. The full effect of the restoration of this business is not yet felt. The September shipments show a remarkable advance on the August exports, but are still below the average for the year. Chilled beef is realizing about 6d. to 6¼d. per pound by the side, while Irish sides are selling at 6½d. to 6¾d. per pound, English sides 6¾d. to 7d. per pound, and Scotch sides 7d. to 7¼d. per pound. These prices cannot be regarded as abnormal. The best home-grown mutton is rather dear at prices up to 8d. and 8¼d. per pound, but Dutch mutton sells at 6½d. to 7d. per pound, and ewes at 5½d. to 6d. per pound. [These were early October prices.]

The necessity on the part of the authorities to exercise reticence regarding the move-

ments of meat-carriers conveying troops leaves the trade in the dark as to when supplies afloat are likely to arrive, and so far as these govern the situation it is difficult to form an opinion as to the future course of the market. Inquiries for forward sales are coming in, and seem to indicate that values are likely to be maintained at a satisfactory level, even if a little below those ruling at the present time.

### OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 30.)

\$6.75@7.25 and on up while the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going around \$5.25@6.25 and canners and cutters still find a ready outlet at \$4.25@5. Veal calves have been free sellers at steady figures, \$8@10 and there is a broad demand for bulls, stags, etc., at full recent quotations \$4.65@6.25.

In spite of comparatively small supplies of hogs the undertone to the market continues weak, and every little advance is quickly followed by a further decline. Demand is not broad enough to make a lively trade, although everything is well cleaned up every day. Packers are generally bearish in their views and shipping demand is lighter than usual for this time of the year. All classes of buyers are still paying a premium for the good to choice light and butcher weight loads, but the range of prices has been comparatively narrow for some time. With 4,700 hogs here today the market was steady to unevenly lower. Tops brought \$7.25 as against \$7.15 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.05@7.15 as against \$6.90@7.05 one week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has developed considerable strength and demand is active from both packers and feeder buyers. Receipts are running away short of a year ago and there is a rather bullish sentiment in the trade. Fat lambs are selling at \$7@8.25; yearlings, \$6@6.75; wethers, \$5.80@6.40, and ewes, \$5@5.65.



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 26.....	18,299	1,612	29,993	43,343
Tuesday, Oct. 27.....	5,381	1,232	22,727	25,384
Wednesday, Oct. 28.....	17,165	1,314	25,814	33,035
Thursday, Oct. 29.....	4,342	1,011	22,230	33,579
Friday, Oct. 30.....	2,310	350	22,813	17,068
Saturday, Oct. 31.....	1,060	41	14,346	3,764
Total last week.....	48,566	5,560	137,923	156,173
Previous week.....	65,473	7,128	139,530	128,002
Cor. time, 1913.....	66,136	4,507	144,697	192,784
Cor. time, 1912.....	59,265	4,993	121,739	134,316

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 26.....	4,846	407	4,645
Tuesday, Oct. 27.....	3,438	1	3,314
Wednesday, Oct. 28.....	191	4,312	13,210
Thursday, Oct. 29.....	2,583	60	3,334
Friday, Oct. 30.....	2,621	135	5,181
Saturday, Oct. 31.....	53	2,807	.....
Total last week.....	18,953	794	23,503
Previous week.....	24,522	744	24,552
Cor. time, 1913.....	27,700	342	27,033
Cor. time, 1912.....	20,135	397	10,838

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 31, 1914.....	1,904,097	5,182,446	4,638,595
Same period, 1913.....	2,043,691	6,041,820	4,731,280

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Oct. 31, 1914.....	157,700	322,400	325,900
Previous week.....	219,690	310,700	334,900
Cor. week, 1913.....	195,400	322,000	411,600
Total year to date.....	214,000	300,700	385,400
Same period, 1913.....	.....	.....	.....

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Oct. 31, 1914.....	157,700	322,400	325,900
Week ago.....	219,690	310,700	334,900
Year ago.....	195,400	322,000	411,600
Two years ago.....	214,000	300,700	385,400

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to Oct. 31 and same period last year:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	5,483,000	6,211,000
Hogs.....	13,206,000	15,068,000
Sheep.....	10,787,000	10,997,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending October 31, 1914:
Armour & Co.....	23,700
Swift & Co.....	12,200
S. & S. Co.....	12,800
Morris & Co.....	8,800
Hammond Co.....	6,400
Western P. Co.....	11,700
Anglo-American.....	5,600
Independent P. Co.....	6,800
Boyd, Latham & Co.....	5,300
Roberts & Oako.....	5,100
Brennan P. Co.....	4,300
Miller & Hart.....	3,300
Others.....	11,700
Totals.....	117,700
Previous week.....	118,700
1913.....	93,500
1912.....	116,800
Total year to date.....	4,166,000
Same period last year.....	4,783,200

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.20	\$7.40	\$5.40	\$7.75
Previous week.....	8.90	7.35	5.35	7.60
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.40	8.05	4.90	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.80	7.80	4.90	6.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	6.19	3.55	5.70

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to prime.....	\$9.50@11.00
Steers, fair to good.....	8.50@9.40
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@10.50
Inferior steers.....	7.50@8.25
Stockers.....	6.00@7.50
Feeding steers.....	7.25@7.90
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@6.50
Stock cows.....	4.75@5.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	6.00@8.10
Stock heifers.....	5.25@5.75

Good to choice cows.....	5.00@6.00
Common to good cutters.....	4.50@5.00
Fair to good canners.....	3.50@4.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.75@7.30
Bologna.....	5.85@6.25
Good to choice calves.....	9.50@10.25
Heavy calves.....	7.50@9.50

## HOGS.

Fair to fancy light.....	\$7.20@7.40
Prime light butchers, 200-230 lbs.....	7.40@7.60
Prime med. weight butchers, 250-275 lbs.....	7.40@7.55
Prime heavy butchers, 270-285 lbs.....	7.25@7.50
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.20@7.35
Heavy packing.....	7.10@7.25
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.25@7.00
Bones.....	3.50@4.50
*Stags.....	7.00@7.75

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Natives ewes.....	\$4.50@5.30
Native wethers.....	4.25@6.00
Western ewes.....	4.50@5.40
Western wethers.....	4.75@6.10
Western yearlings.....	5.25@6.00
Native yearlings.....	6.35@6.50
Native lambs.....	7.00@8.15
Western lambs.....	6.75@8.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.50@7.25
Hucks.....	3.00@3.75
Breeding ewes.....	4.75@5.65
Breeding yearling ewes.....	6.00@6.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$16.50	
January.....	18.90	18.92½	18.85	18.85
May.....	19.10	19.12½	19.07½	19.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	10.75	10.75	10.72½	10.72½
November.....	10.70	10.72½	10.70	10.72½
January.....	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.90
May.....	10.05	10.05	10.02½	10.02½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
January.....	9.87½	9.87½	9.85	9.85

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.90	19.15	18.90	18.97½
May.....	19.12½	19.35	19.10	19.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	10.72½	10.95	10.72½	10.92½
January.....	9.92½	10.10	9.92½	10.00
May.....	10.22½	10.15	10.15	10.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.90	10.07½	9.87½	9.97½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

Holiday. No market.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.05	19.30	19.05	19.17½
May.....	19.25	19.50	19.25	19.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.07½	10.25	10.05	10.17½
May.....	10.22½	10.37½	10.22½	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.00	10.12½	10.00	10.07½

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.35	19.42½	19.25	19.30
May.....	19.75	19.85	19.57½	19.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	11.00	11.02½	11.00	11.02½
January.....	10.30	10.32½	10.25	10.25
May.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.40	10.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.20	10.25	10.17½	10.17½

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	19.35	19.97½	19.35	19.97½
May.....	19.65	20.20	19.65	20.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	11.25	11.50	11.25	11.50
January.....	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.55
May.....	10.50	10.77½	10.50	10.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.20	10.55	10.17½	10.52½

†Bid. †Ask.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	18
Beef Stew.....	12	14
Boneless Corned Blakets, Native.....	18	18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	12½
Round Steaks.....	20	25
Round Roasts.....	18	20
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	12½
Roller Roast.....	18	20

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	14
Legs, fancy.....	20	22
Stew.....	12½	12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	18	18
Chops, French, each.....	14	15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	16
Stew.....	8	10
Shoulders.....	12½	12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	16
Fore Quarters.....	10	12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	15

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	18	19
Pork Chops.....	18	20
Pork Shoulders.....	15	15
Pork Tenders.....	18	18
Pork Butts.....	16	16
Spare Ribs.....	14	14
Hocks.....	11	11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	8
Leaf Lard.....	14	14

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	14
Legs.....	18	22
Breasts.....	14	16
Shoulders.....	16	18
Cutlets.....	16	18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	22

## Butchers' Offal.

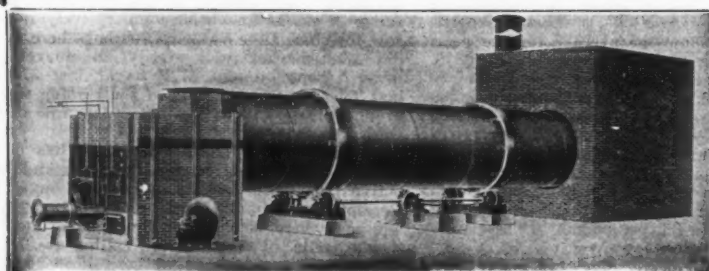
Suet.....	7	7
Tallow.....	3½	3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	20
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon). ..	15	15
Kips.....	16	16

SEE PAGE 48

FOR

BARGAINS

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



**Economical Efficient  
Great Capacity**

**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4
Good native steers	14 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Native steers, medium	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Helpers, good	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Cows	10 @ 11
Hind Quarters, choice	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	13 @ 14

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	10 @ 11
Steer Chucks	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Chucks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Plates	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Plates	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cow Rounds	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Rounds	11 @ 12
Cow Loins	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21 @ 22
Strip Loins	12 @ 13
Shoulder Clods	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rolls	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rump Butts	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Trimnings	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shank	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 14
Steer Ribs, Light	19 @ 20
Steer Ribs, Heavy	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	18 @ 19
Loin Ends, cow	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hind Shanks	7 @ 8

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	9 @ 10
Hearts	8 @ 9
Tongues	21 @ 22
Sweetbreads	25 @ 26
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 @ 10
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 @ 9
Brains	8 @ 9
Kidneys, each	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 @ 12
Light Carcass	13 @ 14
Good Carcass	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Good Saddle	18 @ 19
Medium Rack	13 @ 14
Good Rack	15 @ 16

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 @ 8
Sweetbreads	26 @ 27
Calf Livers	26 @ 27
Heads, each	25 @ 26

## Lamb.

Good Caul	14 @ 15
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Saddles, Caul	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	12 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18 @ 19
Lamb Fries, per lb.	4 @ 5
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Good Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddle	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddle	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Rack	10 @ 11
Medium Rack	9 @ 10
Mutton Legs	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins	8 @ 9
Mutton Stew	8 @ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 14
Pork Loins	14 @ 15
Leaf Lard	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	11 @ 12
Spare Ribs	11 @ 12
Butts	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hocks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	11 @ 12
Extra Lean Trimnings	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Tails	9 @ 10
Snouts	8 @ 9
Pigs' Feet	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	11 @ 12
Cheek Meat	12 @ 13
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @ 6
Neck Bones	5 @ 6
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 13
Pork Hearts	7 @ 8
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 @ 8
Pork Tongues	14 @ 15
Silp Bones	6 @ 7
Tail Bones	7 @ 8
Brains	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Backfat	12 @ 13
Hams	14 @ 15
Calas	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Belles	16 @ 17
Shoulders	12 @ 13

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 @ 12
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 @ 12

Choice Bologna	14 @ 15
Frankfurters	13 @ 14
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 12
Tongue	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Mince Sausage	14 @ 15
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	16 @ 17
New England Sausage	19 @ 20
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	19 @ 20
Special Compressed Ham	19 @ 20
Berlin Sausage	16 @ 17
Boneless Butts in casings	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Polish Sausage	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Garlic Sausage	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Farm Sausage	16 @ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 @ 13
Port Sausage, short link	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Luncheon Roll	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	12 @ 13
Jellied Roll	20 @ 21

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
German Salami (new)	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Italian Salami	26 @ 27
Holsteiner	20 @ 21
Mettwurst, New	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Farmer	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50	50 @ 51
Smoked, small cans, 20	50 @ 51
Bologna, large cans, 50	50 @ 51
Bologna, small cans, 20	50 @ 51
Frankfort, large cans, 50	60 @ 61
Frankfort, small cans, 20	50 @ 51

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25 @ 12.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.40 @ 9.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 13.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	17.25 @ 18.25
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	17.25 @ 18.25
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	41.50 @ 42.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	2.50 @ 2.60
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75 @ 4.85
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	18.00 @ 18.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50 @ 42.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.85 @ 4.15
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.15 @ 7.45
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	13.60 @ 14.10
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	25.50 @ 26.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.85 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	23.00 @ 24.00
Plate Beef	22.00 @ 23.00
Prime Mess Beef	23.00 @ 24.00
Mess Beef	22.00 @ 23.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	24.00 @ 25.00
Rump Butts	24.00 @ 25.00
Mess Pork, old	20.00 @ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs	24.00 @ 25.00
Family Back Pork	24.50 @ 25.50
Bean Pork	19.00 @ 20.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	11 @ 12
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 @ 12
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, 1/2 c. over tierces	10 @ 11
tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	10 @ 11

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 17
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	14 @ 15
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Plates	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Clear Plates	10 @ 11
Butts	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	16 @ 17
Skinned Hams	17 @ 18
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	13 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Regime Rolled Hams	27 @ 28
Boiled Calas	19 @ 20
Cooked Loin Rolls	31 @ 32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	19 @ 20

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	20 @ 21
Export Rounds	26 @ 27
Middles, per set	68 @ 69
Beef bungs, per piece	25 @ 26
Beef wrappings	8 @ 9
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.	55 @ 56
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 71
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 20
Hog bungs, large, medium	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	1.30 @ 1.40
Imported medium wide sheep casings	1.10 @ 1.20
Imported medium sheep casings	90 @ 91
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.90 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.60
Concentrated tankage	2.25 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	2.70 @ 2.80 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.70 @ 2.80 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 2.70 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	20.00 @ 21.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	240.00 @ 260.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, white, per ton	55.00 @ 60.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	26.00 @ 30.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.00 @ 11.50
Prime steam, loose	10.70 @ 11.20
Leaf	10 @ 10 1/2
Compound	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Oleo, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/4
Mutton	7 @ 7 1/4
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

## OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	71 @ 72
Extra lard oil	68 @ 69
Extra No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 61
No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 53
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo stock	10 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 69
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	64.00 @ 64.50
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/4
Prime city	7 @ 7 1/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "B"	5 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Crackling	6 @ 6 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage grease	4 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	23 1/2 @ 24
Glycerine, dynamite	19 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, candle	15 @ 16

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	35 @ 36
P. S. Y., soap grade	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	2.12 @ 2.25
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	90 @ 95

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	82 @ 85
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	8 @ 9
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	5 @ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	6 @ 6 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25 @ 33
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.10
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.55
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.35
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.85
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 3	1.40 @ 1.50

# Retail Section

## GOOD OF GREATEST NUMBER

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—A discussion of the question of standard prices and the evils of so-called bargain sales is being conducted by The Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies' Home Journal and The Country Gentleman, publications which have millions of readers throughout the country. This question of bargain interests the retail meat dealer as vitally as it does the retailer in other lines, and he should read what is said here with interest and profit to himself.]

By arrangement with the Curtis Publishing Company these standard price discussions will be printed by The National Provisioner at the same time they appear in the magazines mentioned. This is the fifth of the series.]

Democracy is founded on the greatest good of the greatest number. Government, education, philosophy, science—all recognize that the few must not be allowed to flourish at the expense of the many.

A price-cutting retail merchant sells certain standard articles at ruinously low prices. He takes a loss on the sale. But, of course, he benefits in some other way, else he wouldn't have held the sale. So, also, do the few customers who get the bargains receive a temporary benefit.

But, on the other hand, the whole community suffers.

First, the price-cutting shakes public confidence in the value of the articles cut. If people have once bought a thing for 19 cents, it is hard to make them believe that it is worth 25 next time. So, if the price-cutting continues, it becomes more and more difficult to sell the article for what it is really worth. Something else, without a known value, and therefore not attractive as a bargain, takes its place.

It will be agreed by every one that it is not good for the public to have the competition of honest standard goods removed from the market.

Second, price cutting breaks down the established standard of values. It makes it hard for the public to know what merchandise is really worth. It thus opens the way to general overcharging by unscrupulous merchants.

Third, price cutting undermines the small store which maintains an honest, steady level of prices on all goods the year round. The small store thus threatened is one of the important economic factors of community life.

Fourth, price cutting hurts the trade of reputable manufacturers by creating an unfair doubt as to the real worth of their goods.

All for the sake of a questionable advantage to the price cutter and a few hundred bargains to a few hundred individuals.

This is hardly for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

## KEEPING MEAT MARKETS CLEAN.

In a talk to butchers and retail grocers recently, Alma K. Johnson, an inspector of the North Dakota Food Department, said:

"Most retailers are awake to the need of making necessary improvements, of keeping their stores in proper sanitary condition, providing proper protection against flies, dust and other means of injury to food products. Yet there are a few who do not feel any responsibility in this matter, and complain that although they maintain a store they are not given proper patronage by the people of their town.

"Who is to blame for such a condition? There are towns where the citizens send to adjoining towns or cities for their supply of meats and groceries rather than patronize the local dealer, and in some instances they have been justified in such a course. The time has come when the up-to-date store will have its place in keeping with the demands of the time, and the food products will be at all times in sanitary shape.

"In not a few instances the meat market is far from what it should be. Even though the front shop may appear well, the back room, where the sausage is made, and the basement may be a veritable breeder of filth, and the utensils far from sanitary.

"It was this class of men who formerly used chemical preservatives to keep their products sweet. Today they are neglecting the sanitary conditions of the surroundings. Back of the shop may be decayed animal products not properly drawn away or cared for; hides may be either kept in the back room with other articles of food, or in the basement to scent the entire building and to make unpalatable the food products.

"In the course of the inspection of groceries, meat markets and other places where food products are sold, in connection with the work of the Food Department of this State, some proprietors of stores have wondered why they received so low a rating.

"I have asked them these questions: Do you have city water in your store? Do you provide a place for your clerks to wash, and do you furnish soap and towels? Do you provide toilets? Is the toilet boarded up? Is it stuck in a dark, old, dismal corner of your basement?

"Do you have the hams or bacon lying around on a box where dogs and mice have access to the same? Is the refrigerator, etc., clean? In what shape do you keep your basement? Is it ventilated or just a foul dug-out under your store?

"A toilet and conveniences for washing are required around a store or place where food is handled. It takes off twenty points from the score in this State where these are not provided. The toilet should be walled up, ventilated from the outside and not merely a platform in the basement or back room that ventilates into the room where food supplies are stored. All stores should frequently be scrubbed and the stock kept in such a condition that scrubbing is possible. The front

of the store should not be the place for a store room. It looks very untidy.

"In one town of this State, I saw stores where foods are handled that are not suitable and if some of the people who buy their food at these places saw the way it is handled and the places in which it is kept and the care of preparation, it would be a safe guess that the customer would go out with an empty market basket.

"I believe the customers of any market place should demand the privilege of admittance to the back room, basement and work shop to see how their foods are prepared. It seems that the customer himself is at least half to blame, for he should demand better sanitary conditions.

"The condition of the average meat market may be much improved. This is especially true with regard to the back room, the basement or the place where sausage is made, and where the trimmings and waste portions of the meat, which are to be used in the preparation of sausage, are handled.

"Only recently the writer saw just back of the door leading into a butcher shop a mass of putrefying, decaying products from the slaughter house with millions of maggots developing in the same, and flies so thick that one could hardly see the color of the material. Such a condition is a disgrace to any community. If the consuming public should go into these back rooms, or into the back yard, and see conditions of this kind it would be a long time before meat would have an appetizing effect upon those before whom it was placed.

"There is no food establishment that should be kept cleaner than a meat market. There probably is no shop that is easier to keep clean. The meat refrigerator is not the place for a general cold storage plant for fruits, pickles, dairy products, etc. Where we find such a condition we usually find a refrigerator so crowded with barrels, boxes, etc., that a frequent cleaning is impossible.

"One market basement the writer found used as a hide vat. This is a very poor practice, as there is always going to be more or less odor emitted from such a place. The meat blocks, tools and meat tables do not receive the care they should. The meat market should put up a clean, neat appearance, and too often this is not the case."

## A CO-OPERATIVE MEAT MARKET.

Stock-selling schemes for building both packing plants and meat markets still seem to be popular. At Virginia, Minn., between \$5,000 and \$6,000 has been subscribed toward the capital stock of the proposed co-operative meat market. Meat Inspector Fred Engel, one of the promoters of the concern, said that \$15,000 of the \$25,000 which the company will be incorporated for, will be paid in by November 15. A meeting will be called on that date at which officers will be elected and the company fully organized. Three lists are in circulation. Not more than three shares of stock will be sold to any one person.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Larry Doyle's butcher shop at Larimore, N. D., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$1,200.

The meat business located in the old City Market stand, formerly owned by the National Market, has been purchased by L. M. Smith.

Arthur M. Sumner will open a meat and provision business in Norfolk, Mass.

Mrs. A. Schmitt's meat market at 336 East Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., was damaged by a gas explosion to the extent of \$500.

A meat store has been opened at 408 Abbottstown street, Hanover, Pa., by Charles Seidenstricker.

Joseph A. Brisson, of New Market, N. H., has sold the meat department of his business to E. Garland, of Exeter.

W. A. Knott, of Columbus Junction, has purchased the Royal Market at Washington, Ia.

A fine new butcher shop will be built on the site of the old one by E. N. Branstad, of Forest City, Ia.

W. A. Sweeney will open a meat and vegetable market at South Main street, Sebastopol, Pa.

The butcher business of Balliet & Harter, at West Naticoke, Pa., has been purchased by Herbert Parsons.

M. Lowenstein will open a poultry and meat store at 621 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

A new meat market has been opened in the Morton block, Luzerne, N. Y.

J. Wagenheim's meat and provision market formerly located at 51 North Kentucky avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now located near Atlantic avenue on Kentucky.

Louis F. Blum is opening a new butcher shop at 115 Main street, Ottawa, Kan.

H. L. Billings has purchased the Central Meat Market at Sterling, Kan.

J. L. Strain is about to reopen his meat market in Athol, Kan.

The dissolution is reported of the meat firm of Lavagood & Myers at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Bert Draper has disposed of his stock of meats, at Inola, Okla., to W. A. Cummins & Sons.

D. H. Sparks has moved his meat market to a better location in Erie, Kan.

J. Krugg has opened a new meat market in the Rankin building, Miltonvale, Kan.

Ollinger Brothers have sold out their meat market, at Mankato, Kan., to S. C. Cunningham.

Baunton Brothers, who recently opened the Ephrata Meat Market, at Ephrata, Wash., are doing their own butchering.

A. W. Roth has purchased the Angeles Meat Market, at Port Angeles, Wash., from James Garrison.

Robert Ritchie has opened a new butcher shop in Stockville, Neb.

Emil Tietgen has opened a new butcher shop at Sholes, Neb.

E. Kintzler is reported to have sold out his meat market at Litchfield, Neb.

Shatto & Overt have purchased the Crockett meat market at Hartington, Neb.

S. Block is reported to have sold out his meat business at Ashton, Neb.

The Sanitary Meat Market has opened for business at Havelock, Neb.

The People's Meat & Grocery Company, Castledale, Utah, has sustained a heavy fire loss.

George W. Hauck has disposed of his meat business, at Jackson, Mich., to C. W. Heffner.

Mr. Fox has purchased the meat market of R. H. Tanksley at Protection, Kan.

C. C. Houston has opened up a sanitary meat market on Highland avenue, Eau Gallie, Fla.

W. J. Guest has sold half the interest of his meat shop on South Main street, Columbia, Tenn., to Carthel H. Smith.

R. H. Hendricks will conduct a meat market in the Osborne & Duncan building, Graham, W. Va.

An up-to-date meat market was opened in the Popp building, Sayreville, N. J., by Conrad Popp.

Guy Morehouse will open a meat market in the Woolhiser building, on the West Side, Catskill, N. Y., with Edgar Friss as manager.

The meat and grocery store on the corner of Main and Tremont streets, Tonawanda, N. Y., owned by Frank V. Holka, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. The loss was \$6,500.

## EUROPE NEEDS OUR FOODSTUFFS.

Exports of breadstuffs, meats, and other articles of food during September were larger than those in the corresponding month of any preceding year, wheat, oats, rice and fresh and canned beef showing remarkable gains in comparison with their outward movement during September, 1913, and earlier years.

An analysis of the September trade figures, completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, reveals the fact that American foodstuffs are now in demand in foreign markets hitherto supplied in large measure by other countries. Examples in point are recent shipments of large quantities of fresh beef to France (6,349,000 pounds), exports of flour to Europe and South America in unusual proportions, and sales of refined sugar in considerable amounts to foreign countries.

A law passed by France in 1888 provided that only beef tenderloins and sirloins might be imported into France separately; in 1912 this provision was extended to rounds and rumps; while a decree announced August 2, 1914, permits the importation of halves and quarters. In addition to the foregoing changes in French commercial policy, all fresh meat was placed on the free list, effective September 9, 1914.

Exports of fresh beef during the month of September amounted to more than 7 million pounds, or 11 times the total for September, 1913, and more than double those of September, 1910. Practically 3 million pounds of canned beef were exported during September last, being eight times as much as in the same month of last year, and far above the average level for the past decade.

Nearly all classes of American breadstuffs are being exported in record-breaking proportions. Of flour the month's exports were normal, but of wheat the total exports were 26 million bushels, or more than twice as much as those a year earlier. Exports of rice rose from 1½ million pounds in September, 1913, to 10½ million in September, 1914; those of barley, from a quarter million bushels to 2¾ million; oats, from less than one-third million to 10¾ million bushels; and rye, from 146,000 to 712,000 bushels.

A remarkable gain was made in exports of refined sugar, the September total rising from less than 4 million in 1913 to 52¼ million pounds in the current year; while during the nine months which ended with September, 1913, only 35¼ million pounds were exported, as against 118 2/3 million pounds in the

corresponding period of 1914. This large total is only slightly under that for the corresponding period of the calendar year 1910, which set a new high record with a nine months' total of 143 million pounds and for the twelve months rose to 152 million.

The following table shows the exports of specified articles of food in the month of September, 1914, compared with those in September of last year:

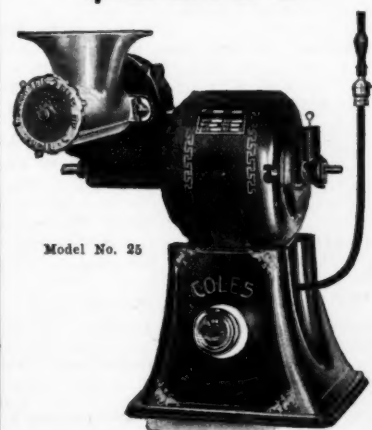
	September, 1913.	September, 1914.
Foodstuffs, value	\$38,786,624	\$68,490,889
Cattle, No.	1,654	895
Hogs, No.	101	286
Sheep, No.	15,795	6,829
Bread, lbs.	767,331	1,158,926
Corn, bush.	670,464	1,152,043
Corn meal, bbls.	26,506	25,527
Oats, bush.	318,928	10,780,165
Oatmeal, lbs.	624,823	2,846,232
Rice, lbs.	1,486,995	10,443,817
Wheat, bush.	11,971,163	25,869,100
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,231,445	1,237,000
Canned salmon, lbs.	2,849,669	4,569,811
Beef, lbs.	2,850,575	11,406,387
Bacon, lbs.	16,358,387	17,595,916
Refined sugar, lbs.	3,924,540	52,290,773

## WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18. The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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Catalog 913 N describes our full line.

**Coles Mfg. Co.,** 23d and Oxford Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

# New York Section

Colonel Restipe W. Thenuz again made New York a visit this week.

W. F. Colladay, head of the S. & S. branch house beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Top native steers were quoted at 10 cents a pound alive in the local yards this week. No wonder beef is high!

B. B. Russell, manager of the import department of Morris & Company, was in New York during the week on business.

W. J. Wilson, of the Swift beef department at Chicago, and F. A. Luchsinger, of the branch house provision department, were New York visitors during the week.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Simchovitz, a wholesale butcher in East 106th street, New York City. His liabilities are \$5,000 and assets \$2,000.

Swift & Company sales of beef in New York City for the week ending October 31, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.30 cents; imported beef, 10.29 cents per pound.

The annual entertainment and ball of the West Side Branch, United Master Butchers of America, will be held at Palm Garden in East Fifty-eighth street on Thursday evening, January 7, 1915.

The West Side Branch, United Master Butchers, have decided on Sunday evening, December 20, as the date for their annual reception and ball. It will be held at the Palm Garden in East Fifty-eighth street.

John A. Fluckiger, forty-eight years old, a butcher, of 457 West 123d street, committed suicide Monday by inhaling gas in the rear of his butcher shop at 1292 Amsterdam avenue. Despondency, due to business troubles, the police say, was the cause.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Goldberg, a retail butcher, doing business under the name of the Rose Market at 56 Manhattan street, 456 West 125th street, and 2775 and 2794 Eighth avenue, New York City. Liabilities \$7,000, and assets \$2,000.

Samuel Bloch, a butcher in business at 186 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, died recently from liver trouble after a short illness at his home, 786 President street. He was born in France fifty-five years ago, and was a resident of Manhattan for many years, where he was in the butcher business. He had lived in Brooklyn for a year and a half.

E. C. Johnson's Cosmopolitan Market, formerly at No. 1927 Washington avenue, Bronx, is now located at Tremont and Washing avenues, in the same section. Three weeks has shown the popularity of this first-class, up-to-date market, as Mr. Johnson has been obliged to add the rear store on Washington avenue to his establishment.

The meat trade was in the lime-light during Carnival Week in Harlem last week. Otto Stahl took a silver cup for his float display, Richard Webber took first, second

and third prize ribbons for his horse and wagon show, a silver cup for automobiles and another for a decorated car. Nauss Brothers took third prize for the best-decorated store.

P. A. Kley, the well-known packinghouse expert, is now connected with the Union Fibre Company, of Winona, Minn., the insulation manufacturers. He represents them in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and that section, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Carr & Tyler, of No. 50 Church street, New York City, have taken the representation for this well-known concern in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 31, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 594 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,953 lbs.; total, 16,547 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 9,222 lbs.; Brooklyn, 468 lbs.; total, 9,690 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,570 lbs.; Brooklyn, 68 lbs.; the Bronx, 335 lbs.; total, 3,973 lbs.

## NEW YORK'S MEAT SUPPLY.

The effect of the foot-and-mouth quarantine of certain Western livestock markets on New York City's meat supply has been temporary. The city consumes enormous quantities of fresh beef, of which about 15,000 head per week come in alive for the kosher and city dressed beef trade. The dressed beef situation is not so much affected, as shipments of meat are not prohibited, and such beef comes from various packing points.

The city slaughterers are the ones most directly affected. The closing of Chicago and St. Louis markets has necessitated immediate change in shipping arrangements, not only for cattle, but for Western hogs and sheep as well. Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Oklahoma, Fort Worth and other markets farther West have been sought for these supplies, and as runs were light there the shortage has been marked. This week New York slaughterers have been working with about half the usual supply for killing.

"The quarantine placed on the Chicago shipments disturbs the usual procedure of business and creates a novel situation," says the New York Journal of Commerce in agitating the direct shipment of cattle to New York. "Producers of cattle will find it to their advantage to ship direct to New York, the chief point of consumption, such stock as suits the market, namely the better grades, those having weight and quality.

"New York killers are encouraging the commission men to get shipments of stock to this market, and this should prove advantageous to shippers from an economic standpoint in the direct bargaining on stock without its first going to other markets. This may eliminate charges in the costs of the shipments, due to the fact that the stock bought in the Western markets to be slaughtered in New York was shipped indirectly through Chicago, causing a loss of time, additional freight charges and deterioration, estimated at from three to five dollars per head of cattle in the total. Thus the freight

charge might be ten cents from the originating point to Chicago and twenty-eight cents from Chicago to New York, making thirty-eight cents combined for the indirect customary route, against thirty-three cents for the direct shipment.

"On a steer weighing 1,400 pounds the extra expense of the Chicago indirect route might be estimated as follows:

Extra freight charge on longer route...	\$1.00
Extra shrink on meat to fetch 10 cents a pound on good grades.....	2.00
Deterioration .....	1.50
Feed and expenses.....	1.00

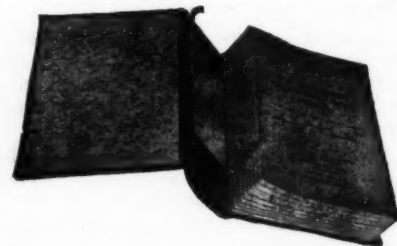
Total .....\$5.50

"A recent development that is showing great promise is the supply of corn-fed livestock from Virginia, thousands of which are now coming to the New York market under the initiative of Governor Stuart. Southern producers of cattle sending to market for meat only grass-fed cattle, were content with the markets of Richmond and Baltimore. Since, however, the scientific meat producing system which has enriched the farmers of Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, has been adopted in the South, a new industry has been fostered in supplying the metropolitan market."

## SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepared.



### THE NEW WAR TAXES.

The federal war revenue tax bill is now a law and the new taxes will go into effect on November 1 and December 1. These taxes are to apply only until December 31, 1915. The law levies special taxes on liquors, on certain occupations, and stamp taxes on certain documents. Those of special interest to readers of The National Provisioner are as follows:

**OCCUPATION TAXES.**—After November 1, 1914, the following annual taxes are levied: On banks and bankers, \$1 for each \$1,000 capital, surplus, and undivided profits (savings banks without capital stock are exempt); on brokers (stocks, bonds, etc.), \$30; on brokers in goods, produce, vessels, etc., \$20; on custom house brokers, \$10; commission merchants for merchandise (except co-operative commission houses), \$20.

**STAMP TAXES.**—After December 1, 1914, stamps, either printed in the paper or adhesive, to be cancelled by the user writing on the face his initials and the date, are required as follows:

On bonds issued, 5c. a \$100 (bonds of the United States, States, municipalities, etc., exercising the taxing power are exempt).

On certificates of stock issued, 5c. a \$100, and on transfers of stock, 2c. a \$100 (tax not to apply on stocks transferred as collateral to secure loans).

On sales for present or future delivery of produce or merchandise, made on any exchange, etc., 1c. for each \$100 (not to apply on memoranda agreements of sale, etc., accompanied by bill of lading covering goods in transit and not actually delivered).

On promissory notes made or renewed (except bank notes), 2c. for each \$100.

On freight and express receipts (where the charge is more than 5c.), 1c. each (except in case of newspaper shipments where publisher would make returns every 15 days).

On telegraph and telephone messages involving tolls of 15c. or more, 1c. each, to be collected from person paying for same and accounted for monthly by the company (on messages of officers and employees of the company and of Government officials no tax is imposed).

On surety bonds, 50c. each.

On certificates of profits issued or transferred, 2c. for each \$100.

On certificates of damage issued by port wardens, etc., 25c. each.

On other certificates required by law and not provided for in the bill, 10c.

On brokers' memoranda of sales not otherwise taxed, 10c. each.

On conveyances of realty, except transfers by way of mortgage, 50c. for each \$500 of value.

On entries of goods at custom house, 25c. to \$1, according to value of merchandise, and on entries for withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses, 50c. each.

Stocks and bonds of building associations, mutual ditch or irrigating companies, and of such associations lending only to their shareholders, are exempt.

On policies issued or renewed for marine, inland, fire, casualty, fidelity, guaranty, etc., insurance, 1/4c. of each \$1 of premium (no tax on reinsurance, and exemption of co-operative insurance used for protection and not conducted for profit).

On steamship tickets to foreign ports, \$1 to \$5, according to cost, not to apply on tickets costing less than \$10).

On each seat or berth sold in parlor or sleeping cars, 1c., to be paid by the company.

On each proxy for voting at a corporation meeting (except in case of religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries), 10c.

For each power of attorney to sell, rent, etc., real estate, or to sell stocks, bonds, etc., 25c.; and upon the protest of each note, bill of exchange, etc., 25c.

In addition to criminal penalties for carry-



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include every really effective insulating material on the market. Therefore our advice is unbiased. In each one of them you are assured of a material that has stood the most severe tests of practical service—a material that is backed by a fifty-six year reputation for quality and square dealing.

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New Orleans

New York  
Omaha  
Philadelphia  
Pittsburgh  
Portland

St. Louis  
Salt Lake City  
San Francisco  
Seattle  
Toledo

2812

ing on any of the named businesses or issuing or transferring papers, without paying the tax, such papers would be inadmissible for registry. These difficulties about the use of unstamped papers, however, may be obviated subsequently by payment of the tax, with interest on taxes over \$50 and a penalty of \$10; in cases where mistake, etc., can be shown, the penalty may be remitted.

The bill becomes effective the day after its approval and its provisions expire by limitation on December 31, 1915.

### THE WINTER HOG PROSPECT.

(James E. Poole in The Breeders' Gazette.)

Since the crest of the August boom when the Chicago top reached \$10.20 per cwt. and cost of packers' droves averaged about \$9.65, the decline in hog prices was continuous in the face of phenomenally light receipts. During the third week of October, when the slump was arrested, the top was \$9.65 and the common price \$7.25 per cwt. At that period for the first time in many weeks packers displayed a hog appetite. The three main factors responsible for the slump were curtailment of the export outlet, partial closure of the Southern market and the maintenance of retail cost at or close to the high August basis.

At the beginning of the winter packing season several factors favor the market. The recent burdensome lard stock has been reduced to nominal proportions, hogs are cutting at a profit variously estimated at \$1.50 @2 per head and small killers show a disposition to operate more freely. How the lard stock was depleted is still puzzling the trade, as it did not go abroad and a suspicion exists that middlemen, appreciating the fact that lard cost was out of line with live hog prices, have loaded their shelves and are in possession of enough of that commodity to carry them a considerable time.

Common cost is now the lowest since December, 1912. When product can be put into packers' cellars at 10@11 cents per pound it is a reasonable assumption that due allowance has been made for increased carrying charges.

### The Same Expert Service for the Smallest as Well as for the Largest Warehouse

The same skill and experience that combined to complete the successful insulation of some of the largest cold storage plants in America are at your command for the solution of your refrigerating problems. Our engineers, experts in every phase of insulation work, offer their advice without the slightest obligation on your part.

Packers contend that good porcine health over most of the country warrants a much lower winter scale of prices than last year, this being the principal argument they advance. Cottonseed oil is selling low, and with Germany eliminated as a customer abroad domestic consumption will be necessary to prevent an unwieldy accumulation, but packers can so conduct cutting operations as to reduce lard production to minimum volume. Cold weather will stimulate consumption of fresh meats and when the cotton situation is relieved the South must become a liberal buyer of short ribs.

Prolongation of the war will undoubtedly develop a European demand for hog products. After present cattle liquidation has run its course shortage of beef is probable and winter mutton finishing will be on a moderate scale. For several weeks past light hogs and pigs have shown up numerous at market centers, indicating that many growers are not disposed to convert corn into pork at prospective prices. The grower is bullish in his ideas of future corn values, while the long decline in hogs has not imbued him with confidence in that market.

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## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....	\$8.25@10.00
Poor to fair native steers	.....	6.50@ 8.15
Oxen and stags	.....	5.50@ 7.25
Bulls	.....	5.00@ 7.50
Dry cows	.....	3.25@ 6.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....	7.75@ 9.10

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to good, per 100 lbs.	.....	8.00@12.00
Live veal, calves, culls	.....	5.50@ 7.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.	.....	—@—
Live veal calves, fed, per 100 lbs.	.....	6.00@ 7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lie lambs, medium to prime	.....	8.60@ 8.75
Live lambs, culls	.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live lambs, yearlings	.....	—@—
Live sheep, common to fair, ewes	.....	4.00@ 5.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	8.10@ 8.15
Hogs, medium	.....	8.15@ 8.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@ 8.30
Pigs	.....	@ 8.10
Rough	.....	7.00@ 7.25

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	.....	13½@16
Choice, native light	.....	@15½
Native, common to fair	.....	13 @15

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	15 @16
Choice native light	.....	@15
Native, common to fair	.....	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	.....	13½@14½
Choice Western, light	.....	@13
Common to fair Texas	.....	11½@12½
Good to choice heifers	.....	14 @15
Common to fair heifers	.....	13 @13½
Choice cows	.....	12 @13
Common to fair cows	.....	@12
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....	10½@11

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....13 @19	@20
No. 2 ribs	.....14½@16	@18
No. 3 ribs	.....11 @13	@14
No. 1 loins	.....18 @19	@22
No. 2 loins	.....14½@16	@21
No. 3 loins	.....11 @13	@16
No. 1 hind and ribs	.....16½@17	17½@18
No. 2 hind and ribs	.....15½@16	16 @17
No. 3 hind and ribs	.....14 @15	13 @15
No. 1 rounds	.....12½@14	@14
No. 2 rounds	.....11½@12½	@13½
No. 3 rounds	.....10½@11	@12½
No. 1 chucks	.....12½@14	@15
No. 2 chucks	.....11 @12	@14
No. 3 chucks	.....10 @11	@13

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....	@18
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....	@17
Western calves, choice	.....	@16
Western calves, fair to good	.....	@15
Western calves, common	.....	@14
Grassers and buttermilks	.....	@12

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@16½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	@11
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@11½
Pigs	.....	@11½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	.....	@15½
Lambs, choice	.....	@14½
Lambs, good	.....	@14
Lambs, medium to good	.....	@13
Sheep, choice	.....	@12
Sheep, medium to good	.....	@11
Sheep, culls	.....	@10

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....	@16
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@14
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@13½

Smoked shoulders	.....	@14
Smoked bacon, boneless	.....	@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@18
Dried beef sets	.....	@30
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@15½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	@19
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	@17
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....	@35
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....	@31
Shoulders, city	.....	@16
Shoulders, Western	.....	@13½
Butts, regular	.....	@14
Butts, boneless	.....	@16½
Fresh hams, city	.....	@16
Fresh hams, Western	.....	@14½
Fresh picnic hams	.....	@12½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	.....	\$80.00@ 90.00
per 100 pcs.	.....	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	.....	
100 pcs.	.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton	.....	32.00@ 34.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....	40.00@ 42.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....	80.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	.....	
100 pcs.	.....	@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	.....	@ 75.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....	@12½c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....	@50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....	@12½c. a pound
Oxtails	.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....	@30c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....	@ 8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....	@17c. a pound
Blade meat	.....	@12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....	@1.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....	@.85
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....	@.70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....	@.50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....	@.30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbls.,	.....	
per lb., f. o. s. New York	.....	@.70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....	@.70
Hog, middles	.....	@.11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	.....	
cago	.....	@.21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	.....	
York	.....	@.28
Beef humps, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....	@.25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@.74
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....	@.72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 18.	.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 28.	.....	@ 3½

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....21	23
Pepper, Sing., black	.....13	15
Pepper, Penang, white	.....19½	21½
Pepper, red	.....19	22
Allspice	.....5½	7½
Cinnamon	.....16	20
Coriander	.....6½	8½
Cloves	.....20	23
Ginger	.....11	14
Mace	.....68	72

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....	—@—
Refined	.....	7½@ 9

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins	.....	@ .26
No. 3 skins	.....	@ .10
Branded skins	.....	@ .20
Ticky skins	.....	@ .20
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@ .23
No. 1, 12½-14	.....	@ .295
No. 2, 12½-14	.....	@ .270
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@ .265
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@ .245
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....	@ .315
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....	@ .290
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....	@ .250
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....	@ .240
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@ .400
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@ .375
Branded kips	.....	@ .230
Heavy branded kips	.....	@ .245
Ticky kips	.....	@ .245
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@ .280

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—		
Western, spring, average	.....	@18
Western, old, per lb.	.....	@20
Chickens—		
Broilers, dry packed, milk-fed	.....	@22
Broilers, dry packed, corn-fed	.....	@18
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 4 lbs. and up,	.....	
bbls.	.....	@16
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, mixed wts.,	.....	
bbls.	.....	@15
Western dry-pkd., milk-fed, 2½@3 lbs.,	.....	
bbls.	.....	@14
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—		
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	.....	
picked	.....	@16
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-	.....	
picked	.....	@14
Fowl—bbls.—		
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs., avg.	.....	@14
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg. best	.....	@13
Other Poultry—		
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per	.....	
doz.	.....	@3.75

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	.....	@13
Fowls, choice	.....	@15
Roosters	.....	@10½
Ducks	.....	@19
Turkeys	.....	@20
Geese, per lb.	.....	@14

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score)	.....	@34½
Creamery (higher, scoring lots)	.....	@35
Creamery, Firsts	.....	29½@33½
Process, Extras	.....	@ 28
Process, Firsts	.....	23½@24½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine	.....	@38
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....	@35
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....	@32
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....	@29
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	.....	@23
Fresh gathered, checks, good to prime	.....	@21½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago	.....	@ 2.75
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....	21.75 @22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....	25.00 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....	@ 2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine,	.....	
f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....	@ 3.00
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 3.15
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	@ 1.05
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	.....	
New York	.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per	.....	
cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	.....	3.00 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b.	.....	
Chicago, prompt	.....	2.85 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	.....	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	.....	
livered, Baltimore	.....	3.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14%	.....	
ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-	.....	
phate, c. i. f. Charleston and New-	.....	
port News	.....	3.20 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per	.....	
ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit	.....	
available phos. acid)	.....	nominal@2.95 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	.....	
per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....	@ 2.70
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.,	.....	
spot, guar., 25%	.....	@ 2.65
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	.....	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charl ston	.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	.....	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....	5.75 @ 4.00

